The Nation

VOL. XCIV.—NO. 2428 THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912 Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. PRICE TEN CENTS

Paul Shorey
5516 Woodlawn Ave
Chicago

"THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK UPON THE MAKING OF MODERN ITALY WHICH HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, AND THE MOST COMPLETE CRITICAL STUDY OF CAVOUR WHICH HAS APPEARED IN ANY LANGUAGE."—The Nation.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CAVOUR

By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

"The first full and adequate study in our language of the work of Cavour, the statesman to whom, even above Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, and Mazzini, Italy owes her unity and freedom. . . . Excellently illustrated, excellently indexed, Mr. Thayer's work is not one for students alone, but for all who love the story of great deeds, exalted lives and heroic times."—*London Daily Mail.*

"Those who have read Mr. Thayer's 'Dawn of Italian Independence' will be glad to read this history of Italy's deliverance from the enfeebling yoke of a divided rule, and of the great man whose daring genius conceived and carried out his country's emancipation."—*The Literary Digest.*

"A masterpiece of biography and history combined."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"This exhaustive and very delightful historic biography must take its place as the authoritative record of the life of the great Italian statesman."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Boston Herald says there are three reasons why the book should be read.

1—"In the first place it is the epitome of a fascinating time—when romanticism was shading off into that phase of idealistic realism which we call Nationalism."

2—"Should be read also because of the extraordinary character of the hero. Mr. Thayer compels every careful reader to agree with Metternich and Guizot and Monckton Milnes in regarding Cavour as the greatest statesman of his time. His character is as massive as his statesmanship."

3—"Finally, the book should be read as a study in Opportunism. Cavour had but one purpose, for which he brought vast personal sacrifice—to establish and maintain liberty in Italy."

"Mr. Thayer has done justice to a great personality and produced a historic work of solid value."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"The style is so pleasing that students and the literati can find their reward both in the reading and in the study of a great historical character and a great historical career, which these volumes afford."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"The story of the greatness of the man and of his infinitely difficult achievement is told with a sobriety yet fulness of detail that makes the two thick octavo volumes seem short."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Mr. Thayer has given us a life of Cavour commensurate in scope with the importance of the subject. . . . The author has the rare merit of making his people real. Garibaldi, d'Azeglio, Farina, Victor Emanuel, Brofferio, are not so many lay figures, but men of flesh and blood, that the reader comes to know apart, and to like, too, in their different ways. . . . Of Cavour we have on the whole a faithful and certainly a most engaging portrait; while the exposition of his aims, and of his transcendent genius in meeting and overcoming the difficulties that faced him on every side, leaves little to be desired."—*The Dial.*

The February "Atlantic" will contain a critical article on Mr. Thayer's "Cavour" by George M. Trevelyan, the historian.

In two volumes. Illustrated. $7.50 *net. Postpaid* $7.89.

Boston HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY New York

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.]

The Nation is published and owned by the New York Evening Post Co. Oswald Garrison Villard, President; William J. Pattison, Treasurer; Paul Elmer More, Editor; Harold deWolf Fuller, Assistant Editor.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Mexico; to Canada $3.50, *and to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union* $4.00.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York. Publication Office 20 Vesey Street.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 23

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Monetary Commission's Report.. 26
A Bill of Particulars 26
The Canal and Subsidies 27
Sense and Hysteria on the McNamara Affair 28
Crime and Confession 29

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

The Buffalo Meetings 29
American Economic Association..... 30
The Philologists and Archæologists.. 31

CORRESPONDENCE:

"Tells His Tale" 32
Foreign Americans 32
Facsimiles of Early English Texts.. 32
The "Gemuetlichkeit" of Dickens.... 33

LITERATURE:

Garibaldi and the Making of Italy.... 33
Jennie Gerhardt 34
The Life Everlasting 35
Mis' Beauty 35
The Religious Experience of the Roman People 35
The Reform of the Criminal Law and Procedure 36
Thomas Carlyle: A Study of His Literary Apprenticeship, 1814-1831.. 36

NOTES 37

SCIENCE 40

DRAMA:

Shakespeare on the Stage 40

MUSIC:

Style in Singing—The Mastersingers of Nuremberg 42

ART:

Separatist Art Bodies 43

FINANCE:

A Presidential Year 44

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 45

• • • Copies of *The Nation* may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra; in London of B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

Educational

BRAINS AND EXPERIENCE
Are Behind the Discriminating Service of the
ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY
These things count when School Officials Desire Good Teachers and when Good Teachers Desire Advancement. They will count in helping YOU. We are ***Not a Free Registration Agency.*** Ask for Bulletin 20. HARLAN P. FRENCH, Proprietor. VINCENT B. FISK, Manager.
81 CHAPEL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.
EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.
2A Park Street, Boston 1416 F St., Washington
156 Fifth Av., New York 611 Swetland Bd., Portland
814 Steger Bd., Chicago 238 DouglasBd., LosAngeles
920 Sav. Bk. Bd., Denver 2142 Shattuck Av., Berkeley
Send to any address above for Agency Manual.

MLE PASTEUR AND MADAME PAUL ROUSTAIN offer a good home in the Latin Quarter, 5 rue Léopold Robert, Paris, to a few students who wish to improve their French in a family of intellectual interests. Terms, 200 francs a month. American references given and requested. English understood.

JUST PUBLISHED
A PRACTICAL COURSE IN BOTANY
By **E. F. Andrews,** formerly Instructor in Botany, High School, Washington, Ga., and Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
$1.25
Brings the study of botany into close touch with practical life by emphasizing its relations with agriculture, economics, and sanitation. Is scientific yet simple, with numerous easily performed experiments.
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York Cincinnati Chicago

White's Money and Banking
FOURTH EDITION—REVISED AND CONTINUED TO THE YEAR 1911.
$1.50
Successive revisions of this book have kept it abreast of public demand and the needs of high-school or college students. The Fourth Edition embraces all important issues relating to money and banking and brings statistical matter down to latest dates.
GINN AND COMPANY
Boston New York Chicago London

THE HISTORY AND PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZED LABOR
By FRANK T. CARLTON, Ph.D.
This work treats in detail the historical development of organized labor, and the problems that confront the laborer.
D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers.
Boston New York Chicago London

Handy Volume Classics
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 vols., pocket size. List prices, cloth, 35c. per vol.; limp leather, 75c. per vol. (Special prices to schools and colleges.)
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

Manuscript We carefully consider for publication under OUR imprint and management, prepared MSS. suitable in length for BOUND BOOK issue. Readings absolutely necessary; no charge. Forward copy complete.
Roxburgh Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Socialism is a force to be reckoned with. The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, monthly, $1.00 a year, is indispensable to the student who would understand contemporary Socialism. Three months, 25c. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

A. S. Clark, Peekskill, N. Y., is a buyer and seller of books, magazines, and pamphlets.

STANDARD WORKS
By A. D. HALL, M.A., F.R.S.
Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden.
THE FEEDING OF CROPS AND STOCK $1.50 *net.*
THE SOIL
An Introduction to the Scientific Study of the Growth of Crops. $1.50 net.
FERTILIZERS AND MANURES
$1.50 net.
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

LOVE AND ETHICS
By ELLEN KEY
Her new book, to be published this fall. Order in advance from your bookseller. 50 *cents net.*
B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, New York

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE
A survey of Hellenic culture and civilization
By J. C. STODART, M.A.
200 illustrations. Cloth, gilt top. $7.50 net.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Publishers, Phila.

Read L. M. MONTGOMERY'S VOLUME OF DELIGHT
THE STORY GIRL
By the author of "ANNE OF GREEN GABLES," Etc.

A New Presentation of a Beloved Author
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IN CALIFORNIA
BY KATHERINE D. OSBOURNE.
Illustrated, $2.00 net. At All Bookstores.
A. C. McCLURG & Co., Publishers, **Chicago**

FOREIGN BOOKS *Send for catalogue.* **SCHOENHOF BOOK CO.** 128 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS. **TAUCHNITZ BRITISH AUTHORS**

Autograph Letters of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 225 Fifth Av., New York. Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," $1 a yr.

AMERICANS: An Impression
By Alexander Francis

SAMPLE COPIES
OF
THE NATION
will be sent to any address for several weeks
WITHOUT CHARGE

The Nation
20 Vesey St., New York City

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912.

The Week

Jackson Day oratory is seldom of the kind that emits more light than heat, and one would scarcely read the speeches in Washington Monday night with the hope of finding in them a definite Democratic programme. Rhetoric naturally got the better of cold logic, and appeals and warnings were more prominent than argument. If Carlyle had been present, he would have heard little to modify his conviction of the futility of public speaking. Nevertheless, there was one idea so common to all the addresses as to indicate the prevailing sentiment regarding the great political issue of the present year. It is the reform of the tariff. Whether the reduction of high duties be looked upon as a practical way of cutting down needless taxation, or as a blow at the whole theory of protection, with its inevitable creation of classes privileged before the law and exercising a baleful influence on our political life, it is evidently a work to which the Democrats are now thoroughly committed. On this subject, at least, even the oratorical Jacksonian trumpets gave no uncertain sound. And when we take into account the fact that a Republican President is now calling upon his party to lower tariff taxes, there can be no doubt that the coming Presidential campaign will see the protective tariff submitted to sharper debate and rougher handling than the country has known for many years.

If any proof were needed that Gov. Wilson's candidacy is gaining ground, it is seen in the increasing attacks upon him. So often have we heard that his application to the Carnegie Foundation has completely ruined his chances for the Presidential nomination, that we are surprised that the National Democratic Club should permit him to speak on the tariff or any other question. Now we learn, too, the real reason why the Governor is talking tariff. We had thought it was because he had always opposed protection as the cause of many political and economic troubles. But, Heaven help us, we were too innocent. The real reason for the Governor's pounding the tariff is, it appears, a desperate desire to overcome the effect of his disastrous speeches on the initiative and referendum, his opposition to the recall of judges, and his attack on the money power. These speeches, we learn from a wholly unbiassed source, have completely turned public opinion against him and greatly inflated the Harmon boom. Hence, the Governor is to forget all about the new-fangled ideas of the West and blaze away at the tariff, which, it is now recalled, is the one issue upon which the Democrats have won since the Civil War. There you have his iniquity fully unveiled—he talks about the tariff, not because it is the party's chief issue, in the opinion of its leaders in Congress, but merely because Grover Cleveland won office by it twenty years ago.

More than usual weight is naturally given to Secretary Stimson's statement of Monday morning respecting Mr. Roosevelt's possible candidacy. As Mr. Stimson points out, he is a warm personal friend of Col. Roosevelt's and also a friend of President Taft's, under whom he now holds office. He states that he finds no difficulty in maintaining this double loyalty, though one seems to detect in his words the determination of the head of the War Department to attempt in a gallant and soldierly spirit what might appear to others to be an impossible task. But in the matter mainly of interest just now, there is no reason to doubt either Mr. Stimson's sincerity or his information from headquarters when he declares that Mr. Roosevelt will not make himself a candidate in opposition to President Taft. Yet this is obviously not to say that the Colonel will not take the nomination if it comes to him. This, in fact, is what is ordinarily understood when a man limits himself to saying: "I am not a candidate." As another of Mr. Roosevelt's friends explains, the Colonel will not actively seek a nomination, but if his party "hurls" it at him, he will not dodge. Thus the only question is how much of a shining mark he will make of himself in order to invite the hurling.

The report on the arbitration treaties filed in the Senate by Mr. Rayner, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is a strong and straightforward reply to the leading objections made against them. Particularly convincing are his remarks on the scope of the powers of the joint high commission contemplated in the treaty. Senator Rayner holds, without hesitation, that the commission's decision as to whether a question is or is not "justiciable" will, under the treaties, be final and, if affirmative, will bind our Government to submit that question to arbitration; but he insists that it will be impossible for the commission to declare justiciable questions that belong to the domain of fundamental national policy. Seeing that the differences to be arbitrated are defined in Article I of the treaty as those "which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity," it is plain that no encroachment is intended on the power of any nation to maintain its vital institutions or policies. When it is further remembered that we cannot be compelled to submit a question to arbitration, unless all three of the commissioners of the other country decide that the question is justiciable in this sense, and unless also two at least of our three commissioners agree with them, the idea of danger to our national integrity becomes truly fanciful. Mr. Rayner finds the objection that the treaties are a surrender of the Senate's Constitutional power equally baseless.

Protests against the appointment of Judge Hook to the United States Supreme Court are piling up, and still Mr. Taft is reported as much in favor of the Kansas jurist. Is not that characteristic of the foolish obstinacy of the man? Is it any wonder that from practical men in the Republican party comes the plaint that Mr. Taft cannot be re-elected? Here we are in a Presidential year, and less than six months to Convention time. Mr. Taft needs all the friends he has. He cannot afford to create additional disloyalties by refusing to give heed to Republican Senators, Governors, and commissioners, such as have raised their voice against the appointment of Judge Hook. And yet Mr.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Taft hesitates, because at heart he is not convinced that a really good case has been made out. What use are personal convictions in a Presidential year? Aren't there plenty of other Federal judges who could qualify for the Supreme Court bench and whose appointment would make friends instead of enemies? We imagine a more practical man than Mr. Taft in the White House planning to appoint Judge Hook. We imagine the same volume of opposition ensuing. And immediately we see Judge Hook go down with a thump heard round the country.

Congressional paralysis is expected in the "Presidential year" on subjects that involve a close balancing of considerations of party advantage; but it ought not to extend to topics on which there is substantial unanimity in the nation at large. Such a topic, we feel sure, is presented by the Alaskan question; and here the country has the additional advantage of possessing in the present Secretary of the Interior a man who commands the confidence of the people irrespective of party, and whose judgment, arrived at after careful study, is entitled to great weight. His leading recommendations concerning Alaskan resources are for "the construction by the Federal Government of a central trunk line railroad from tidewater to the Tanana and the Yukon," and for "the passage of a liberal but carefully guarded leasing law for the development of its mineral resources, and especially of its coal lands." On the second of these propositions we know of absolutely no reason why there should not be prompt and energetic agreement on the part of Republicans and Democrats, "progressives" and "reactionaries" alike; and there is certainly much to be said in favor of the first. With the disappearance of purely contentious matter through the rejection of the Cunningham claims, all excuse for further futile quarrelling over the matter has ceased to exist. Those who have accused the conservationists of standing in the way of Alaskan development should now put their shoulders to the wheel.

Two recommendations made by Secretary Nagel on the subject of immigration are deserving of the earnest attention of Congress. One is that larger discretion should be lodged with officials to admit unfortunate members of incoming families where it is shown that society would be protected against burden and danger; the other that examinations of immigrants be made before they embark for this country. Both of these improvements in the existing system are demanded by clear considerations of ordinary humanity. The agonizing experiences frequently undergone by helpless and innocent persons seeking our shores, or by their kinsfolk already here, without the serving of any large public purpose, are deeply discreditable to the country.

The proposal in Chairman Hay's much-mooted army bill to extend the period of enlistment from three to five years appears to be opposed by the bulk of the officers of the army. The shorter period of service has not, it is true, had any effect on desertions, which have been, if anything, a little more numerous of late years; nor do we think that many would contend that the personnel is of a much higher character than when a man bound himself for five years. The point is that, with a shorter enlistment, more men get some kind of military training and thus constitute in a sense a sort of trained reserve. This appeals to the service, for it is indisputable that many men who had been in the regulars prior to 1898 went back to the ranks of the army or volunteers at the outbreak of war. This question of a real reserve also agitates our militarists mightily. They would accept a five-year enlistment if three years were to be with the colors and two in civil life but with an obligation to serve brief periods during the latter part of the contract. The difficulty of adopting this European system is that it would be almost impossible to keep track of the soldiers in civil life, even if small payments were statedly made to them. The men who enlist are often of a roving type. The country is vast and people shift their habitations constantly. It is not as on the Continent, where the police keep a list of all persons who enter a town, with a note of their residence, business, etc. Moreover, the whole scheme is so revolutionary and un-American that it would be scarcely possible to induce Congress to accede to it.

"By so simple a programme," says Mr. James J. Hill, after making a swift survey of the economic field, "may the country not only enjoy a new and prolonged prosperity, but achieve a distinction, both industrial and civic, such as it never knew before." Encouraged by these words of cheer, one turns back to see what the programme is, in the hope of doing one's modest share towards its prompt fulfilment. It consists of only half a dozen items, which in point of simplicity leave nothing to be desired. Thus Mr. Hill asks merely for "an improvement in agriculture that will double our farm product," for "the social ostracism and political retirement of the demagogue who sows evils a thousand times more deadly than those he professes to cure," for "the establishment of strict economy in expenditure, both in public and private life," and a few other things equally easy to name.

The main results of the census of 1910 are presented in compact but unusually interesting, as well as unusually accurate, form by the Chief Statistician of the Census Bureau, Mr. Joseph A. Hill, in an article in the New York *Times*. He is careful to point out that the extraordinary advance for the decade shown by aggregate values of all kinds, as measured in money, must be ascribed in large measure to the general rise of prices, but nevertheless does not hesitate to say that the figures "indicate an unparalleled growth of wealth and increase in national prosperity during the past ten years." That this is true of the farming population admits, of course, of no doubt; the figures fully confirm the impression that common observation and common report abundantly convey. The value of farm land and buildings reached, in 1910, the enormous total of $34,681,000,000, as against $16,614,000,000 in 1900; and this with only a very slight increase (4 per cent.) in the total acreage, and an increase of only 10½ per cent. in the number of farms.

That wages have increased along with prices is clearly shown by the census figures giving the average annual earnings of the wage-earners of the country, which were $518 in 1910 as against $426 in 1900, an increase of about 22 per cent.; quite possibly, too, this advance has been sufficient, or more than sufficient, to offset the advance in the price of the workmen's necessaries;

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but even so, the question remains whether there has not been a prevention or retardation of the advance in real wages which would probably have been made if the money standard had not depreciated. As to the national wealth, taken as a whole, the Chief Statistician, after plainly stating that all figures on this are subject to grave question, hazards the rough estimate that, measured in money, the total wealth of the United States has increased about 60 per cent. in the decade, making the total in 1910 about $142,000,000,000.

Gustave Le Bon, well known as the author of "Psychology of Crowds," has set out to condense his philosophy of life into a series of aphorisms. A first instalment, dealing with "political psychology," was published in the Paris *Figaro* of December 23. His sayings are in the traditional form of maxims or *pensées*, and some of them are not without sagacity and a keen eye upon prevailing tendencies. It is as true of Governors and Presidents as Le Bon says it is of governments, that they "fall oftener through their own weakness than by the attack of enemies." The mania for profuse law-making has its rebuke in the aphorism: "Legislators would pass very few laws if they could see at a glance the remote consequences." Finally, we cite one remark of the French philosopher which the present attitude of the tariff-protected classes in this country neatly illustrates: "To legislate exclusively in the interest of a single class is to increase indefinitely its demands and to condemn one's self soon to have it for an enemy."

The right to hiss in the theatre is ancient, but of recent years it has fallen into disuse. That it ought to be revived is the contention of Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, who is also at the head of the Drama League of Boston. His argument is the entirely sound one that it would be a good thing both for playwrights and theatrical managers if audiences were more free to express disapproval. It is not a question of boisterous manifestations or "booing," but of rendering an adverse verdict when it is obviously due. A drama is offered to the public for its opinion, yet the absurd custom has grown up of objecting to anything but a favorable opinion. Spectators may applaud, but they must not hiss. Professor Baker is sensible enough to see the advantage of the older fashion. It was illustrated in Moore's story of the Frenchman at the Comédie who, when a bad actor delivered the line, "Ou laissez-moi régner, ou laissez-moi périr," rose and said: "Ou laissez-moi siffler, ou laissez-moi sortir."

According to a bulletin issued by the Federal Bureau of Education, the forty-three Legislatures showed themselves during the year just closed, "practically without exception," friendly to public education. There will be some curiosity, when the full report is published, to see what State or States were the exception. We have had unfortunate instances of political meddling in the case of one or two State universities, but to be classified as actually unfriendly to public education is a rare distinction. One of the developments noted is the tendency to lengthen the school term by reducing the number of holidays. The loud complaints against the additions that have been made to the curriculum in recent years must have owed part of their force to the decrease in the number of days in which they could be taught. It ought to be possible to bring about a better adjustment between the time at a student's disposal and the use he is at present compelled to make of it.

It is shocking to learn that in 1911 no less than sixty drivers of automobiles in New York city ran away and left their victims dead or injured in the street. This is the statement made by Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the National Highways Protective Association, from the records of the Association. He says, too, that the recent decision of the Appellate Division against the constitutionality of the statute requiring a driver to stop and give his name in the event of accident has operated as a discouragement to prosecutions. The Association will now seek to obtain fresh legislation designed to accomplish the same object, without incurring the Constitutional difficulty. But the original issue is still pending, the case having been taken to the Court of Appeals, where we trust it will be vigorously pushed. For the matter is of marked importance, quite apart from its bearing on the particular question in hand. The invalidation of the law, on the plea of immunity from self-incrimination, strikes sensible laymen—and many lawyers, too—as a manifestation of overgrown development of "the criminal's privilege."

Pierre Loti's impassioned protest against the spoliation of the Mohammedan world in the name of Christian civilization has the force that inheres in every plea for elemental justice. It has also the painful weakness that inheres in the process of the pot calling the kettle black. Why should M. Loti have singled out Italy's treatment of Turkey for specific denunciation? It is certain that the seizure of Tripoli would not have come when it did but for the example of what was going on under French and Spanish auspices in Morocco. "Pierre Loti" is the pseudonym of Commander Viaud of the French navy, to whom was recently presented a Government decoration of high rank, on board a French battleship, amidst much military pomp. As a lover of the exotic Mohammedan world, M. Loti is undoubtedly sincere in his denunciation of the methods of rapine and bloodshed which European "civilization" is now displaying in Morocco, in Tripoli, and in Persia. But what would be the conduct of Commander Viaud (retired) in case the French fleet was ordered to bombard Tangiers?

There is sufficient substance to the rumor of approaching peace between Italy and Turkey to lend basis for the hope that this peculiarly shameful episode in the history of European colonial expansion may be speedily brought to a close. Considering the suddenness of the attack upon Tripoli and the totally unprepared condition of the Turkish troops in that province, the latter have carried on the war with a degree of courage and persistence that should enable them to give up the unequal contest with honor saved. As for Italy, it goes without saying that she will be glad to withdraw from that evil eminence where she has stood exposed to the scorn of right-thinking men. The least that she can do is to offer the Turkish Government substantial compensation. The financial necessities of the new Turkish régime are great, and a goodly sum, to be disbursed for much-needed public works and schools, would be some counterbalance to the loss of a province.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MONETARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Monetary Commission's formal report to Congress on Monday, embodying its recommendations for reform of the country's banking and currency system, is the sequel to a somewhat unusual episode in legislation. The Commission was appointed in May, 1908, under the authority of the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency bill. That measure itself, hastily drawn up in response to discussion which followed the panic of 1907, was admittedly a temporizing and unscientific law, and satisfied nobody; it therefore provided for a commission of nine Senators and nine Representatives to study the general question and "report to Congress at the earliest date practicable."

The Commission's work was from the start taken personally in hand by its Chairman, Senator Aldrich; but during nearly all of its three first years of existence, its work was confined to investigation of the European banking systems by a subcommittee and to preparation of monographs on various aspects of the problem. What plan would be recommended was not known until in January, 1911, Mr. Aldrich personally gave out what he described as a "suggested plan of monetary legislation." This elaborate outline of a scheme for a central banking organization, to be owned and controlled exclusively by the banks of the United States, with due representation of the Government on its official board, was further revised by Mr. Aldrich last October. It is the plan then published which, in virtually all its details, the Monetary Commission has now recommended to Congress. It is within the facts to say that the Commission as an official body held no formal meetings until, last autumn, Senator Cummins's resolution calling for a report on January 8, 1912, was adopted by Congress.

The Commission's report is confined to general discussion of the problem; it is to be followed by submission of a perfected bill, which has already been made public. The report points out that the present banking system is weak because it admits of no concentration of the country's banking reserve of cash for use in time of trouble; that under it our banknote circulation fails to respond, by automatic expansion and contraction, to the changing needs of business; that it gives no effective means for coöperation by banking institutions at a time of crisis; that it does not enable our market to regulate properly the foreign exchanges; that it does not extend to interior communities the benefits of ready access to the general money market; that it leads to congestion of banking resources at the large financial centres, stimulating speculation when those resources are accumulating, and upsetting the market when they are withdrawn, and, finally, that the custodianship of its own funds by the Government leads to constant unsettlement of bank reserves.

To rectify these evils the Commission proposes to incorporate a National Reserve Association with $100,000,000 initial capital, which shall absorb the note-issue function now enjoyed by the 7,000 national banks, shall discount only for other banks, and shall hold on deposit the United States Government's surplus funds and the re-deposited funds of banks, but no private deposits. Against all its demand liabilities (including deposits and circulation) this central association is to maintain a 50 per cent. gold reserve. The national banks, meantime, are still required to hold against their own demand deposits the percentage of cash reserve now stipulated by law, except that they may count as part or the whole of that reserve the notes of the central institution or their own credit balances with that institution.

In all these particulars the Commission's proposals follow the lines already made familiar through public discussion of Mr. Aldrich's plan. The one innovation of the present report is its new proviso for election of the central management. The distinguishing feature of Mr. Aldrich's plan was the proposed division of the country into fifteen districts, in each of which the banking interests of the section were to be supervised by a district association of banks, managed through delegates from the various local associations. The directors of the national association were to be chosen by the boards of these district associations; with the national board enlarged, however, by designated officers of the United States Government and by a given number of directors chosen by the board itself.

The selection of the central management therefore devolved, in the last analysis, on the vote of the banks themselves, mainly voting as units; and this, early in the discussion of the plan, led to widespread inquiry as to whether control of a group of banks by a single individual or institution would not give such owner a large voice in election of the national directorate. Mr. Aldrich endeavored to meet this criticism by limiting the number of directors who might be chosen from any one district. Secretary MacVeagh, in his recent Treasury report, recommended decidedly that the new law should forbid any bank coming under its provisions from owning stock in any other independent bank. The Monetary Commission's bill approaches the matter in yet another way, declaring that when any bank owns 40 per cent. of the stock of any other bank in the association membership, or when 40 per cent. respectively of the stock in two or more banks is owned, "directly or indirectly," by the same person, persons, co-partnership, voluntary association, trustee, or corporation," then such banks shall be entitled, not to one vote apiece in the choice of officers, but only to one vote as a group.

This, the one wholly new provision in the Commission's formal report, is by no means the least interesting part of its recommendations. It is manifestly designed to meet the popular objection to the entire pending plan of banking reform, that control of the new association might indirectly be acquired by powerful financial interests such as have already obtained so extensive control over groups of existing institutions.

A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

It is difficult to get up much excitement over the alleged efforts to "smoke out" Col. Roosevelt. He will doubtless be "out" in due time, and with flame and explosions as well as smoke. But there is one respect in which the campaign that his friends are making against President Taft is rapidly approaching a definite issue which must squarely be met. The question is, if Mr. Taft is not to be renominated by his party, why not? What are the reasons—the public reasons—that can fairly be urged? The need of a clear answer is accentuated by the President's own declaration that he is in the fight to stay. It had foolishly been hoped, apparently, that fault-finding and nagging and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dashes of cold water, if kept up long enough, would so disgust or discourage Mr. Taft that he would take himself out of the contest. That wish, father to the thought, is now extinguished. The President explicitly asks the Republicans to make him their candidate again. If they refuse, on what grounds can they do it?

The newspapers have been filled recently with long accounts of the roots of bitterness that have sprung up between the President and the ex-President. All the rumors and gossip, together with some of the well-known facts, that have been retailed since March, 1909, are now massed and printed. They make a formidable showing, but it is entirely a showing of private offences. No question of public policy is involved. It is all a twice-told tale of slights, real or fancied, of pique, of offended dignity, of resentment. But is the Republican party to do what it has never done before, and decline to give an elected President a second nomination, for the sole reason that an ex-President dislikes him? What anti-Taft delegate will get up in the National Convention and say that the President must not be renominated, because he refused to keep Mr. Garfield in the Cabinet? What other will argue that Taft is out of the question, because he invited "Dear Maria" to dine at the White House? Similarly of the awful crime of Taft's Attorney-General in putting into the moving papers for the dissolution of the Steel Trust the allegation that President Roosevelt was hoodwinked in the matter of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

And if we give the inquiry a broader and more impersonal scope, and take up the hostility to Taft shown by many Progressive Republicans, here also we find a great deal that is vague and only a little that is definite. The President is entitled to a bill of particulars. Serious public men should not assert emphatically that they do not love Dr. Fell, but add that the reason why they cannot tell. That the Progressive Republicans had some warrant in 1909 and 1910 for being dissatisfied with President Taft, we do not deny. But this is 1912, and they are bound to point out the exact things in his policy and attitude to-day which they condemn. Is it the tariff? His position on that is at least as aggressive as theirs; they cannot make an issue of that. Is it conservation? He is now as fully committed to the doctrine as they are. Is it the initiative and referendum? That is not a national question. Even Mr. Bryan declares that it will not be proposed for either platform. Is it the Trust problem and the enforcement of the Sherman law? We have never seen any resolution of the Progressive Republicans on this subject which made out a sound case against President Taft, or did not, in fact, cause his position to seem clearer and more vigorous than theirs. We are not now questioning their motives. Many of them are estimable and indubitably patriotic gentlemen. But it is a particular and very practical matter to which they are now addressing themselves, and in dealing with it they must, in order to produce any effect, be explicit and precise.

Taft "cannot be elected." This feeling is undoubtedly the true reason why many Republicans have faintly hoped that he would withdraw from the field. But as he has now definitely and even defiantly refused to withdraw, the real question before the party is: "If Taft cannot be elected, can any Republican?" More specifically, the question is whether any Republican can be elected over Taft's dead body. It is confidently said that Roosevelt could be elected, but could he? Could he, that is, if he first had to go out and make open war upon Taft, with all the imputations of false friendship and desperate ambitions upon his head, with his party torn asunder in the process, and with countless Republican enemies eager to pay off old spites? Under those circumstances, it would not be a cool judgment that maintained he could win. Thus the famous dictum of 1908 will be differently phrased this year. Then it was: If they don't take Taft, they'll get me. At present it is: If they don't take Taft, whom can they take?

THE CANAL AND SUBSIDIES.

English opinion seems to have been a good deal stirred up—possibly with a little artificial help from certain newspapers—over the proposal to make the Panama Canal virtually free to American shipping, while charging tolls upon the vessels of other nations. Stated thus baldly, the scheme would be in obvious violation of the canal treaty. To this imputation the language of some of President Taft's speeches in the West undoubtedly laid him open; and the severe comment upon his reported views was justified. But in his message to Congress he was careful to place the matter on a fairer legal basis. There can be no question, the President said, of our obligation to make the canal charges equal and uniform for all nations. American ships must pay the fixed rate per ton just like others. Only—and this is the point—there can be no doubt of the power of Congress, urges Mr. Taft, if it chooses to do so, to vote as a special subsidy to American shipowners the exact amount which they pay for passing through the canal. Granting this as a mere matter of stark power, the question of propriety and of wisdom remains.

There are preliminaries first to be settled. What is to be our general financial policy respecting the canal? Are we to give up entirely the idea of ever getting back even the interest on the money we have spent in building it? From the first the project was represented as a "good investment." The volume of tonnage seeking the canal was certain to be so great as to meet all interest charges and the expense of administration and up-keep. But as the estimates and expenditures have gone on mounting, that original expectation is now generally held to be illusory. Experienced shipping men do not believe that the returns from the canal will for many years to come meet even approximately the fixed charges. It is partly a realization of this, no doubt, that led Mr. John Barrett of the Bureau of American Republics to come out in favor of making the canal absolutely free, and abandoning the notion that we might reimburse ourselves.

No such plan, however, is contemplated by the Administration. In recommending to Congress early action upon the question, the President sets forth the purpose of getting as much out of the Isthmian traffic as it will bear, so as to come as near as possible to meeting the interest on the debt. But if this be so, what is the sense of giving back with one hand what is taken with the other? If the hope is to make the canal pay, or nearly pay, why set aside a certain portion of the receipts for tolls and make a present of them to favored shippers? In this light, the canal appears only as an excuse for subsidies. Every kind of basis for a shipping subsidy has been advocated, but here is a new one. American

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shipowners will have to pay out good money to get through the Panama Canal. Horrible thought! Let us try a new dodge and vote the money straight back to them. Really, when you come to think of it, the canal was not built for ships, but for subsidies.

How fondly this idea is doted upon may be seen in a recent article by Lewis Nixon. It must be said for him that he is thorough-going. No petty juggling with canal rates will satisfy him. He would go the whole figure and impose discriminating rates upon foreign shipping in all our ports. To do this, he is aware that it would be necessary to tear up all our commercial treaties, but what of that? Let them be terminated at once. Then let us "extend our coasting trade laws, by treaties, to all of North, Central, and South America," so that no ship not built on this side the Atlantic, or carrying a flag of one of the Americas, could enter into that trade at all. Mr. Nixon does not indicate how he would carry out this modest proposal. Probably it would be by fiat, in the sense of Mr. Olney when he said that the word of the United States was a fiat for all South America. Once the thing were done—once we plunged into a commercial war with all nations, and drew upon our entire resources, in order to build a few ships, there can be no doubt that we should be able to build them. But to everybody except Mr. Nixon it might occur to ask whether ships would not be too costly on those terms.

SENSE AND HYSTERIA ON THE M'NAMARA AFFAIR.

On December 30 there was presented to President Taft a petition asking that the President and Congress of the United States would appoint a commission to "investigate, study, and consider the grave problems of internal statesmanship" connected with the conditions affecting labor in this country. It was signed by a number of men and women deeply interested in the improvement of the existing situation, and many of them of high national reputation. That the problems to which the petition refers exist, that they are grave, that help towards their solution may be hoped for from such an investigation as this, few will deny, or would have denied at any time these many years past. What is perhaps less important, but is nevertheless not without serious significance, is the way in which the proposal is put forward. The idea that the McNamara revelation suddenly cast upon the situation a new and lurid light, that it showed the American people to be at the parting of the ways, that we must choose now between an era of violence and bloodshed on the one hand and an era of conciliation and peaceful progress on the other, is not indeed explicitly embodied in the communication; but there runs through it an implication of something very like this.

When we say that this is a serious matter, we have in mind its bearing on that outburst of hysteria which has been so interesting a sequel of the McNamara confessions. Of this the symposium contained in the same number of the *Survey* in which the above-mentioned petition was published furnishes several examples. An extract from a single one of the contributions may serve as sufficient illustration. Mr. Paul Kennaday, secretary of the New York Association for Labor Legislation, gives us the benefit of his wisdom as follows:

> The workers have been driven until at last even they are turned. And now that they have been shown how easy it is, after all, to avenge their wrongs and to attack their masters at the one vulnerable point, property, we shall have more of murder and arson before we shall have less—unless those who control the courts and the Legislatures, and warp public opinion as they will, shall come to realize that the American workingman will not stand much longer this our present fashion of turning out "get-rich-quicks" at one end of the scale, and consumptive, poisoned, maimed, and penniless workers at the other.

So it is only "at last" that there has come labor-union violence; there were no Molly Maguires; there was no 1877 railway strike, with burning and fighting that make this McNamara affair a small matter; no 1894 Chicago trouble, quelled only by the strong arm of the Federal Government. And it was "easy, after all," for the McNamaras to accomplish their object, though it still remains wholly unattained, while they themselves are in prison and repudiated.

Fortunately there happens to be comprised among the sober and sensible contributions to the symposium one that emanates from a man who has done devoted service for remedial measures in behalf of working men and women, and who is one of the leading members of the Association for Labor Legislation, Prof. Henry R. Seager. His column of comment is sound sense throughout. He addresses to the labor unions, as a friend should, the words of truth and soberness. He admits that there is, and has long been, a class struggle; but "more fundamental than the class struggle," he says, "are those elementary convictions and habits of thought which are shared by all classes, and which the late Professor Sumner called the *mores* of a people. In the *mores* of the average American there is no place for the dynamiter." Until such lawlessness is suppressed, he declares, efforts to liberalize the law will fail to command from the average American the support which they deserve. "The best friends of labor in this crisis," says Professor Seager in conclusion, "are, in my judgment, those who urge the labor organizations to place themselves squarely and unequivocally on the side of law and order." And the flood of mushy sentiment to which less virile thinkers have given utterance is responsible in no small measure for the failure of labor organizations to do "squarely and unequivocally" that which would inure most signally to their benefit.

In point of fact, however, we do not believe that the hysterical view of the McNamara affair is entertained by any considerable portion of the people. Bursting suddenly upon the nation, flashed before the eyes of millions of people, from California to Maine, at a single moment in thousands of newspapers, the confessions were the theme of unusual excitement and interest for a few days; but the erection of the affair into a thing of stupendous import, an unheard-of portent, a sign of the wrath to come, has been purely factitious. We have had incomparably more serious and more formidable manifestations of the "class struggle" many a time in the past thirty or forty years; it represents no new element whatsoever in the situation. We cannot afford to be indifferent about it, simply because we cannot afford to be indifferent to the duty of ameliorating social evils which are capable of being ameliorated. The work of grappling with them will go on; every year there will be a greater and greater number of men and women devoted to that work; every year, we trust, there will be progress, now in this direction, now in that. But it is chimerical to expect that any improvement which law or pri-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vate effort may effect in any future now worth reckoning with will suffice to satisfy those who are disposed to accomplish their objects by the short-cut of murder or arson. The way to deal with that peril is by upholding, without compromise or apology, the sanctity and the vigor of the law; whatever may be done towards the bettering of conditions must be done because it is right, and not in the vain hope of placating the enemies of the social order.

CRIME AND CONFESSION.

The Beattie confession, the McNamara confession, and the Richeson confession, coming so close together, bid fair to exercise a desirable corrective influence on the attitude of a great many people towards the entire subject of crime, its detection and its punishment. Had the young Virginia wife-murderer refused to admit his guilt within the very shadow of death, there would have been many people to assert that an innocent man had been punished, and uncounted pitiful sighs would have gone out in memory of the "poor boy." Had the McNamaras decided to stand trial and been convicted, there can be little doubt that they would have become "martyrs" in the cause of labor, and hundreds of thousands of men and women would have believed sincerely in the innocence of the two brothers. And in the case of Richeson, the Boston clergyman, despite the mass of evidence piled up by the State against him, the fountains of sentiment would have gushed out freely towards him, if he had not confessed.

Sentiment is the name usually bestowed on this popular tendency to take sides with the prisoner in the dock against his accusers. And this feeling might deserve to be called sentiment if it were based on an innate reverence for human life and on a belief in the goodness of humanity. To hold that any man is *prima facie* incapable of committing murder, may look like idealism. But, as a rule, the sentimental attitude towards the man in the murderer's row is based on no such idealistic considerations. It is, rather, a survival of the anarchistic instinct which thousands of years of civilization have failed to eradicate in us. It is the instinct which is always "agin" the Government, rather than for the man whom society accuses of having violated its laws. It is the instinct against the police and for the man who succeeds in breaking away from the "cop." It is quite true that fancy refuses to glow over the thought of a policeman. But his is one of the ugly and necessary occupations that underlie the social structure. To assume that the police are always ready to "frame up" cases against innocent men; to assume that the criminal courts of law grind away in clumsy inefficiency, denying justice to the innocent and failing to reach the guilty; to assume that the whole basis of evidence and trial is an elaborate and costly piece of guesswork; to assume that circumstantial evidence is an unholy method of putting a man out of the way—that is the mental attitude of altogether too large a part of the community. And it is that mental attitude which will receive a rude and healthy shock from the three notable confessions we have mentioned.

On this whole subject of crime and its punishment, especially when crime consists in the taking of human life, we are still largely under the influence of what may be described as the Byronic point of view—that, namely, of the individual who is out of gear with society, because society is at its best a clumsy arrangement, at its worst a vicious one. Courts of justice, as part of the social structure, are open to the same charge. The Romantic theory does not countenance murder; it objects to murder being judged and punished in accordance with man-made laws. Nature herself will supply the punishment. It will work upon the guilty man through the power of conscience; it will turn his eyes upon his own soul and work that moral regeneration which is a thing to be sought for. Thus there grew up the great Romantic tradition of the murderer who is haunted by the material wraith of his victim, or is driven to confession by the furies of remorse. It is not necessary to enter into the details of a completely worked out scheme of spiritual retribution. We catch echoes of it in the news of the present day. A murderer is arrested at the scene of his crime to which he has been irresistibly attracted. The McNamaras confess because, according to one of the brothers, he could not sleep. The tradition goes back to Macbeth's shadowy dagger and beyond. It is a theory that pleases in its comprehensiveness. It asserts that murder is not always murder, as the laws of man would make it; but when it is, that the laws of man are not necessary for its expiation. Nature will attend to that, through ways of her own.

But here again the three confessions we have been discussing speak loudly in behalf of common sense as against fancy. If conscience had driven these men to confess their guilt, why should conscience have waited until society, through its policemen and its man-made laws, had drawn a formidable net about them, as with the McNamaras and Richeson, or had actually passed on the accused man's fate, as with young Beattie? It would be absurd to say that conscience no longer operates in men, or that murder has lost its power to turn the soul back upon itself in unquestioning horror. But there are exceptions, and unfortunately it is the exceptions with whom the courts have to deal. Beattie, a mere stripling, has taken his wife out of doors and done her to death in the most cold-blooded fashion. The next morning he sits on the veranda of his home, a bottle of beer at his elbow, and discusses the fate of the woman whose body is being prepared for burial upstairs. "I am sorry it happened," he tells his cousin, as if it were of a lost purse or a broken engagement. Modern science has any number of names to describe a nature like Beattie's. He may be a defective, or a victim of neurosis, or a reversion to type. The important fact, however, is that he exists.

THE BUFFALO MEETINGS.

MADISON, Wis., January 3.

The attendance at the meetings of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, held in Buffalo, Ithaca, and Toronto last week, was somewhat smaller than it has been in recent years. The fact that the Middle West was the scene of the 1910 meeting, while the societies had been in New York city as recently as 1909, may account for the absence of many of those living in the region and in the habit of irregular attendance. There were few vacancies in the ranks of the regulars. Both programmes were marred by numerous delinquencies among those who had promised to read papers.

At the opening session, on Wednesday night, after an address of welcome by the Hon. Henry W. Hill, on behalf of the Buffalo Historical Society, the two bodies listened to the addresses of their respective presidents. Prof. William M.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sloane, for the historians, spoke upon "The Substance and Vision of History," and replied at some length to the paper of his Columbia colleague, J. H. Robinson, which terminated the Indianapolis meeting of 1910. In opposition to Professor Robinson's thesis that history is suffering from the neglect by historians of the fields of archæology, ethnology, and psychology, Professor Sloane contended that history must keep to its trade, and not drift into the debatable ground of the social sciences. Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin represented the political scientists. Choosing for his title "The Progressive Unfolding of the Powers of the United States," he restated the orthodox democratic view of the dangers imminent in an extension of Federal influence, and allowed his imagination to roam among the possibilities in interpretation that remain as yet unused by courts and Congress. The interdependence of the two societies was emphasized by the fact that both Gov. Baldwin and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, who was chosen to succeed him as president of the Political Science Association, have been presidents of the American Historical Association, while the latter and older body chose as its new head the eminent practical political scientist, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

A second joint session of the two societies, upon Latin and Anglo-American relations, was held on Friday night, and brought forth "The Point of View of Latin America," from Henry Gil, a young Argentinian scholar, who took occasion to protest in the name of the strongest South American republic against the self-constituted guardianship of the United States. The other papers were historical, and included one by another foreign scholar, H. W. V. Temperley of Peterhouse, Cambridge. After this programme, and a smoker at the Buffalo Club, the associations abandoned Buffalo, for Toronto and Ithaca, where sessions were held Saturday afternoon on European history and Canadian government. At Ithaca, the senior surviving ex-president of the American Historical Association, Andrew D. White, gave a reception to the visitors.

The most notable paper on the programme of the Political Science Association was entitled "The Courts in their Relation to Constitutions and Statutes," and was read by Prof. Roscoe Pound on Thursday morning. The general topic of the session was "The Courts and Judges as Governing Bodies," and had been touched upon by Gov. Baldwin the night before. Professor Pound traced with keenness and precision the relation of the courts to popular views of the Constitution, found historical explanation for the general reliance upon interpretation as a corrective of legislation, and was not distressed lest the extension of the power of the courts, or of power through the courts, should wreck the United States. In later meetings, the association took up "State Constitution Making," with papers by J. P. Dunn of Indianapolis, and Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown; also "The County Problem in Municipal Government," in which F. D. Bramhall, of the University of Chicago, gave an admirable survey of the intricate corporate control over Cook County, and in which the absence of city attorneys from St. Louis and San Francisco showed the unwisdom of relying upon men of affairs in the study of scientific problems. On Friday morning, Herbert Croly led a discussion of "State Political Organization."

The historical meetings were much as usual. Two afternoons were given over to small conferences in which minute specialization was possible. The subjects of these were ancient history, Southwestern history, public archives, State and local historical societies, the report of the Committee of Eight on history in the grades, and the materials for advanced work in European history. Besides these, there were three meetings of all the historians. On Thursday the regular joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association devoted itself to four papers on frontier problems, political and economic. In one of these R. G. Wellington dealt with the tariff and the public lands, showing, with new materials, how political log-rolling tied these two matters together in the West. British Imperial problems formed the general topic for Thursday night and drew two Canadian scholars into the programme. Prof. W. L. Grant, who holds the new chair of colonial history at Queen's, spoke on "Canada or Guadalupe—An Episode of the Seven Years' War," while Prof. C. W. Colby of McGill interpreted the defeat of reciprocity in September last. At the same session C. W. Alvord made a searching analysis of British political factions on the eve of the American Revolution. A session on international relations was held in the building of the Buffalo Historical Society on Friday morning.

The business meeting of the American Historical Association brought no surprises, but was exceedingly interesting in showing the range of activity of the society. Most of the seventeen heads of business reported on represented scholarly activity. The progress of Professor Cheyney's committee, charged with preparing a bibliography of English history, makes it probable that a first instalment may be expected in a year or two. Professor Richardson presented tabulations showing the location in America of standard files on European history, and provided the first guides for libraries in filling in their gaps. A new enterprise was undertaken by the Association when it granted a board of editors and a subsidy to the *History Teachers' Magazine*, which Albert E. McKinley has conducted for two years with distinguished success. The associations adjourned to meet in Boston and Cambridge, in 1912, and in Charleston in 1913. P.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, January 8.

The American Economic Association held its twenty-fourth annual meeting in Washington December 27-30. The American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Association for Labor Legislation, as has been customary for some years, met at the same time and place. The programme of the Economic Association included joint sessions with all of these associations. Section I of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Civic Alliance also held sessions independently on economic subjects.

A feature of the meeting was the participation of a number of the economists now in Government service. The increasing drift of economists into the public service has been much commented upon in recent years, but it has never been brought home more forcibly than at this meeting. Director Durand of the Census, Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor, Chairman Emery of the Tariff Board, Assistant Secretary Andrew of the Treasury Department, either presided at sessions or read papers. Additional official recognition was given by the presence of President Taft as the guest of honor at the luncheon of the Association on Thursday. Secretary MacVeagh presided at one of the sessions and Secretary Fisher at another. Secretary and Mrs. MacVeagh received the members of the Association at their home on Friday afternoon.

The sessions were devoted almost exclusively to economic questions of pressing political importance. The tendency to limit the amount of time devoted to economic theory has been evident for some years, and is probably to be accounted for chiefly by the increasing desire to make the Association more largely an agency for the dissemination of information on economic subjects. The rapid increase in membership in the last two or three years has raised the proportion of members whose chief interest is in current economic questions. The contrast in this respect even with last year's programme was marked. At St. Louis, one entire session was devoted to pure economic theory and another session to the theory of money. At the Washington meeting, the only time given to theoretical economics was at one of three round-table conferences held on Friday afternoon.

In his presidential address, entitled "The Economic Utilization of History," Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale Uni-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

versity maintained, against the weight of J. S. Mill's authority, the value of experiment as a means of extending economic knowledge, and pointed out the advantages of the economic history of the United States as material for studies in economic experimentation.

The session devoted to the tariff was noteworthy in that the papers were based more largely than at any of the other principal sessions on general economic principles, and less on detailed investigation of special points. Chairman Emery of the Tariff Board, who read the first of the principal papers, gave his opinion that the cost of production at home and abroad of protected commodities might be ascertained with sufficient exactness to serve as a guide to tariff-makers. Prof. H. Parker Willis of George Washington University argued that the differences in cost of production among sections of the country and among producers are so great as to make it impossible to settle on any sum as fairly representative of the cost of production in a country.

The data yielded by the census of 1910 was much in evidence at the session on Rural Conditions. Dr. John L. Coulter's discussion of the problems of Southern agriculture was suggestive. Prof. B. H. Hibbard of Iowa State Agricultural College, in a paper on the "Decline of the Rural Population of the United States," brought to bear on the extent and causes of this interesting phenomenon a large amount of statistical data as to area of farms, value of stock, and of agricultural implements. His chief conclusion was that the decrease in population was most largely due to the increasing use of machinery and to other economies in labor.

The first of the principal papers at the session on Immigration was read by Prof. H. P. Fairchild of Yale University and dealt with the question of restriction. Professor Fairchild seemed inclined to favor the plan of fixing a minimum wage which immigrants must receive as the best protection against the lowering of the standard of living through the competition of immigrant labor. The paper of W. W. Husband, secretary of the Immigration Commission, was a careful study of the extent and character of the emigration from the United States to Canada.

At the first of the three round-table meetings on Friday afternoon, under the leadership of Prof. Frank A. Fetter of Princeton University, the subject of discussion was "The Price Concept in Relation to Value." The second meeting, on "An International Commission on the Cost of Living," was presided over by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. The discussion here turned largely on the possibility of procuring by international agreement the adoption of some form of multiple standard in place of a metallic standard. The third meeting, on "Industrial Efficiency and the Interests of Labor," under the leadership of Prof. H. S. Pearson of Dartmouth, was noteworthy, chiefly for the great differences in opinion among the speakers as to what effect the new efficiency systems, with their varying and intricate plans of wage payment, have on the health of the laborers.

At the final session, on "Safety and Health in the Mining Industry," the principal papers were read by John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers; by S. C. Hotchkiss of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; by J. A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, and by J. R. Haynes. The papers were too technical to be of great interest to many economists, but marked a decided advance in the careful study of occupational risk and disease in the United States.

The secretary-treasurer reported a large increase in the membership, which now stands at 2,300. In view, however, of the large increase in the expenses of the Association, it was decided to raise the annual dues from $3 to $5. Prof. Frank A. Fetter of Princeton University was elected president for the ensuing year, and Prof. T. N. Carver was re-elected secretary-treasurer. B.

THE PHILOLOGISTS AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

GRANVILLE, O., January 1.

In numbers, the combined meeting of philologists and archæologists at Pittsburgh, December 27-29, was below the average. Possibly a meeting-point which would enable members from a distance to combine business with a holiday visit to New York city would procure for the meetings a better attendance than they can otherwise command. There is another factor, however, which need not be concealed, and that is a growing feeling that the relation between the Archæological Institute and the Philological Association has not been worked out with sufficient precision to prevent an undesirable clashing of interests. For this reason separate meetings may possibly be held next winter, though the fact that so many are members of both organizations would make such a move regrettable.

The annual address of the president of the Philological Association, Dr. John C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania, might have been listened to with profit by college presidents and trustees all over the land. With "Teaching and Research in Classical Philology" as his subject, Dr. Rolfe discussed at some length, and with sound reasoning, the present relation of the doctorate in philosophy to the work of undergraduate teaching. If the degree indicated several years of graduate study along lines intelligently chosen to prepare the student for the kind of work which he intends to do, there would be no objection. As it is, he can get his doctorate only by submitting to special training for the work of original research. Dr. Rolfe did not in any way belittle the importance of original research in classical studies. Still, such investigations can never be the primary work of the college teacher, and the years which he can devote to graduate study should be so directed as best to fit him for the work which he is to do. The speaker made it plain, of course, that he did not have in mind the narrow lines of "normal" or "pedagogical" training to which some have pinned their faith. While no easy path out of the difficulty was indicated, it is encouraging to see the evil so clearly realized by an educator in Dr. Rolfe's position.

In spite of the success of young reporters for the Pittsburgh dailies in discovering "startling propositions," "sensational reversals of long-established theories," etc., the papers presented opened no new eras in philological research. About twenty of the papers emanated from a dozen institutions west of the Alleghanies, and two or three from the South. Four of the philological papers were presented by women from the faculty of Vassar College. The American School at Athens was represented by two papers, one on the "Treasuries of Delphi," sent by W. B. Dinsmoor, and the other an account of the excavations of the past year, presented by Bert H. Hill, director of the School. An extremely interesting stereopticon presentation of the excavations at Cyrene was made by Joseph C. Hoppin, a member of the staff of the expedition, which carried out its first campaign during the past year. The second campaign at Sardis was presented by Dr. Howard Crosby Butler, director of the expedition. It may be said here that these attractive stereopticon lectures, legitimately so large a part of the programme of the archæologists, are one of the sources of difficulty before referred to. And when the stereopticon combined its appeal with an address by the distinguished French visitor, Dr. Franz Cumont, at an hour set for the reading of papers before the Philological Association, the latter body was, of course, forced for the time being to adjourn. This is said in no spirit of censure. The conflict of interests may have been unavoidable at the time, but it was none the less unfortunate.

Professor West presented to the managing committee of the American School at Rome a full report of the negotiations for the separation of the School from its connection with the Archæological Institute, and its union with the American Academy in Rome. It will take two years to bring this about, and in the meantime the managing committee remains in complete control, as hereto-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fore. Eventually, this body will be reconstituted as an advisory committee. The combination has the unanimous approval of the present governing bodies of both institutions, and members of the managing committee of the School have already been chosen into the board of trustees of the Academy. The plan makes adequate provision for the maintenance in perpetuity of the School of Classical Studies, under its own director. Prof. Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan was reëlected president of the Archæological Institute, and Prof. Thomas D. Goodell of Yale chosen as head of the Philological Association. The place of meeting for next year was not finally settled, and hinges to some extent on the possibility of satisfactorily adjusting a combined programme. J.

Correspondence

"TELLS HIS TALE."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Milton's well-known line

> And every shepherd *tells his tale,*

has been much discussed, editorial opinion gradually tending to the view that the phrase means: counts the tale (number) of his sheep. Now comes the Oxford Dictionary and throws all the weight of its authority on the other side. Its words (sub. *Tell* No. 17, p. 154 *c*), are worth quoting:

> In the passage 1632 Milton L'Allegro 67, "And every Shepherd tells his tale Under the Hawthorn in the dale," *tells his tale* probably belongs here [*i. e.*, in the sense of relating a story], though some modern editors refer it to sense 21, taking it as "Counts his number or sum (*i. e.*, of sheep)"; but no instance has been found *before the 19th c.* [italics are mine], of "tell his (or a) tale" in a numerical sense; while the expression in its ordinary sense has been common since the thirteenth century. Cf. also quot. 1549 for the telling of tales by each shepherd in turn, and see also the whole passage, also the context of quotation 1613 in sense 21, where "underneath a hawthorn" appears as the place of the shepherd's recreation.

The *Athenæum*, July 29, 1911, in its review of the Oxford Dictionary, cites this opinion with decided approval, intimating that the dictionary's "probably" is too modest.

What, then, is the situation in Milton's lines? Early morning, even daybreak:

> Right against the eastern gate,
> Robed in flames and amber light,
> The clouds in thousand liveries dight;
> While the ploughman, near at hand,
> Whistles o'er the furrowed land,
> And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
> And the mower whets his scythe,
> And every shepherd tells his tale etc., etc.

In other words, the ploughman, the milkmaid, the mower are *at work*, but the shepherds (note Milton's "every") get together and exchange stories! Can we imagine this at sunrise?

Now a few words upon the Oxford Dictionary's references. The quotation 1613 is from W. Browne's "Pastorals," Pipe V. Undoubtedly Milton had the "Pastorals" in mind. Unfortunately the Dictionary does not quote enough to illuminate the situation. This Pipe V begins:

> Morn hath got the start of night;
> Labouring men were ready dight
> With their shovels and their spades. . . .
> When the shepherds from the fold
> All their bleating charges told
> And (full careful) searched if one
> Of all their flock were hurt or gone, etc.

Cuddie and Willie each counts his flock, and finds that none are missing. Then, verse 44, Cuddie and Willie, under a hawthorn, begin to play "and with rhymes wear out the day."

It is easy enough to imagine that *two* shepherds, *after* carefully counting their flocks, should get together and pass the day in company. But that *all* the shepherds, immediately on rising, should proceed to exchange stories, is inconceivable.

The quotation 1549 is from the Compl. Scot, vi. 63: "I think it best that euyrie ane of vs tell ane gude tayl or fabil, to pas the tyme *quhil euyn* etc." Yes, while *evening* is here. Evening is proverbially the time for laboring men to exchange stories. Have the editors of the Dictionary forgotten the Towneley Second Shepherds' Play? Here the three shepherds, after comparing, not stories, but grievances, lie down with Mak in their midst, and, on rising in the morning, discover Mak's theft.

Lastly, when the editors of the Dictionary assert that "no instance has been found before the 19th c. of 'to tell his (or a) tale' in a numerical sense," I would fain correct them out of their own mouth. Turning to the word *Tale*, p. 52,, No. 6, I find from the "Cursor Mundi" (year 1300), verse 7174: "O that hethen folk he feld A thusand that wit tal was teld," meaning: Of the heathen he felled a thousand, counted by count. Further, p. 53, No. 9, where the meaning of *tale* is "account," rather than "count," I find, from the same "Cursor Mundi," 7554: "Ful littel tale of him he teld," and from the "Lambeth Hom." (year 1175): "Thet he telle swa lutel tale ther of."

These examples demonstrate that the phrase, "to tell a tale," in the "numerical sense," was current centuries before Milton. The only peculiarity of the "Cursor" and the "Homilies" is the use of *teld* for *told*. That, however, is a matter for historical English grammar; the sense is identical. J. M. Hart.

Cornell University, January 4.

FOREIGN AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Professor Fairchild presents in the *Nation* of December 28 a gloomy picture of the future of the American commonwealth torn by internal racial conflicts. This picture is suggested by the fixed belief that the present unrestricted tide of immigration constitutes the chief danger which our country has to face. In another column of the same number of the *Nation* we read that the average net immigration for the past five years is only one-half of one per cent. of the present population of the country. Now the melting-pot is a pretty large one—the grandchildren of those who came over in the fifties are barely distinguishable in appearance, education, and habits of thought from the descendants of those who came over in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The square-headed sons of the Mediterranean race are said even to lengthen out their skulls in conformity with what we are told is the American type. The immigrants of the past few decades are indeed not Americanized, nor will they ever be—completely; but their children, and still more their grandchildren will be. What is more natural than that these aliens should hark back to the traditions of their native lands, or that they should club together in the effort to keep alive national and racial traditions—including even the effort to keep alive the language to which they were born, and the wide-open Sunday that means much to many of them? Just as long as the American Governments refrain from coercing them into Americanism, all these tendencies are bound, however, to be expiring efforts. The only known way to keep the racial and national instincts of these "foreign Americans" thoroughly alive is to treat them as Prussia treats the Poles.

Roscoe J. Ham.

Brunswick, Me., December 31.

FACSIMILES OF EARLY ENGLISH TEXTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: May I ask your good offices to communicate to the members of the Modern Language Association and others interested some information which arrived just too late to be reported at the recent meeting of the Association at Chicago? Professor Gollancz writes that arrangements have been made through the generosity of a private donor for the publication of the facsimile of the Cædmon MS. by the Oxford University Press for the British Academy to commemorate the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible. It is expected that the facsimile will be issued early next year, and it is understood that the rights of American subscribers are to be safeguarded, *i. e.*, subscribers under the last scheme will not be obliged to accept this reproduction, but will have the privilege of renewing their subscriptions at the same price, five guineas. The ordinary published price will not be less than six guineas. Any other member of the Modern Language Association of America who subscribes through the undersigned before the date of publication is to have a copy at the lower price. Professor Gollancz writes that the Early English Text Society has now ready facsimiles of Cotton Nero Ax (containing "Pearl," "Cleanness," "Patience," and "Sir Gawayne"), the first issue of the series to commemorate the lamented founder and director of the society, Dr. Furnivall. The first volume will be limited to 250 copies, and the published price will be three guineas; members of the Modern Language Association of America who subscribe through the undersigned before March 1 are to have the volume at £2 5s.; the reproduction contains the illustrations as well as the texts, and is of the same size as the MS. In addition to the whole MS., 150 copies of "Pearl," each page printed on a separate sheet, have been prepared. The price of this volume, or rather portfolio, will be 25 shillings. Subscribers before publication, who are members of the Mod-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ern Language Association, may obtain the "Pearl" facsimile for one guinea, by ordering through the undersigned. No money is to be sent to me—merely the formal order for the facsimile desired.

J. W. CUNLIFFE,
Chairman of the M. L. A. Committee for the Reproduction of Early Texts.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, January 3.

THE "GEMUETLICHKEIT" OF DICKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Coming recently upon the word *gemütlichkeit*, and being in want of fit English translation, I asked a scholarly friend to help me out. He writes: "It means a feeling of good will to all the world about one, the wish to be happy and comfortable—to have all your surroundings in like condition." Instantly I felt I had chanced upon the fittest combination of consonants and vowels the world around to describe those stories which will be recalled so affectionately in the coming February, through the centenary celebrations of "Boz." Why not render the German word here referred to as "the-atmosphere-of-the-works-of-Dickens"?

And *à propos* of this coming anniversary, it may be of some slight passing interest to call attention to the fact that a jury recently empanelled at Melbourne, Australia, contained a Dickens, a Dombey, and a Scrooge. One rather wonders that the last had not made legal application to change his name. WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

Philadelphia, January 3.

Literature

TREVELYAN'S "GARIBALDI."

Garibaldi and the Making of Italy. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25 net.

With this volume, Mr. Trevelyan concludes what some English reviewers call his Garibaldian trilogy. The book is hardly so interesting intrinsically as its predecessors, because, having to deal with a twofold theme—the military and the political—it magnifies the former at the expense of the latter. But on its strong side it is very good, and it contains passages equal to the best in the earlier volumes. It confirms the impression that Mr. Trevelyan's brightest talent is that of narration. One might read many pages, and even whole chapters, of his descriptions of Garibaldi's exploits, and suppose they were written on the spot by a first-class war correspondent, like Steevens. This is a fine tribute to Mr. Trevelyan's vividness, to his ability to make the past seem real. Without this gift, it is idle to protest that one is erudite and impartial. Mr. Trevelyan possesses the advantage over the war correspondent of not only seeing events in the making, but of knowing, often better than the actors themselves could know, their causes and effects.

Books composed on this plan run the double risk of being written too near their material and of appealing so exclusively to the eye that they present surface but not substance, motions but not emotions, foreground but not perspective. On the other hand, they gain in freshness, and they pulse with the writer's feelings at the moment of composition. If to any critic Mr. Trevelyan seems at times too pictorial, we would reply that his pictures are wonderfully well drawn and that, after all, pictorial history as he writes it is such a rarity that any reader who does not enjoy it is to be pitied.

This volume completes the story of Garibaldi's liberation of the Two Sicilies in the summer and autumn of 1860. It finds him, early in June, master of Palermo; it leaves him, early in November, setting sail for Caprera after having consigned to Victor Emanuel the kingdom he had rescued from the Bourbons. The chief topics are, on the military side, the march of Garibaldi's columns through Sicily, the battle of Milazzo, the crossing to Calabria and triumphal entry into Naples, and the battle of the Volturno.

Each of these Mr. Trevelyan treats with ample knowledge and vividness. Having retraced the route, notebook in hand, he is able to add everywhere the bit of local color which serves as a credential to veracity. Only in his account of the battle of the Volturno does he lapse from his usual clearness, from fixing his attention on too many unrelated details. Though the battle was, indeed, a jumble, the historian should not be jumbled: Polonius was dull, but not Shakespeare in portraying him. Admirable, on the other hand, is the story of the Garibaldians at Messina, of their passage of the Strait, and of the hero's dash northward and first days in Naples. On all these points and many others Mr. Trevelyan speaks the latest word; and if he does not cause us to change our general view, he adds many particulars. What is really novel is his open-air, epic treatment of each episode. At his best, he holds his own with the best current writers of romance in telling his tale of marvellous adventure.

Only half of Garibaldi's achievement, however, was military, and that the easier half. His task was both to put to flight the Bourbon troops, and to promote the harmonious union of the South Italians with the North; and here his personal pique, his egotism and political incapacity, fostered feuds the regrettable consequences of which are felt to-day. It is precisely on this side that Mr. Trevelyan disappoints us. His outlines of international diplomacy during that summer are distinct. He has had access to Lord John Russell's papers, to the British Foreign Office archives, and to various private or inedited British sources which enable him to construct a logical account. He uses discreetly the Trecchi documents and Litta Modignani's. But while stating his conclusions, he hesitates to apply them to Garibaldi. He does not deny, for instance, that the Garibaldian régime at Naples was bad, but he lets us blame Crispi, Bertani, and other extremists, who could not have stood up a day without Garibaldi's favor. The old maxim, "he who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself," rules in history as well as in law.

Mr. Trevelyan may have hoped to ward off criticism by admitting once for all that Garibaldi was a child in politics, who wholly misunderstood Cavour, but such an admission is too vague to help readers, not otherwise informed, to judge the last months of the dictatorship. This is all the more regrettable, because Mr. Trevelyan's candor in discussing, in his second volume, the sailing of the Thousand, led us to expect similar candor here.

Were not Garibaldi's virtues so genuine, or were Mr. Trevelyan less successful in impressing us with their genuineness, the picture of this "superman," as he calls him, might appear to be a composite of Mr. Pickwick in benevolence, of Roland in valor, of Bayard in knightliness, and of Washington in patriotism. But though Garibaldi, on occasion, displayed each of these traits, he had others, less ideal, which greatly influenced his action, and therefore should be regarded as historic elements. His egotism made him the victim of flatterers; he believed calumnies without inquiry, and, after he knew them to be calumnies, he unblushingly perpetuated them in his memoirs; he set himself above the law, although obedience to the law was the best service that an Italian could render; he clung to power to the very last moment, and thereby greatly increased the danger of civil war.

In the autumn of 1860, the world outside heard chiefly of Garibaldi's magnanimity—how, having conquered a kingdom, he gave it up, and retired like Cincinnatus to his farm. In truth, however, he did not consent to the elections for annexation until the Italian Parliament had overwhelmingly repudiated his policy of delay, and the approach of the Royal army warned him that he must either acquiesce or fight. So, too, his retreat to Caprera was idealized: for he departed only after he had very emphatically demanded of Victor Emanuel to make him dictator with full powers for a year or longer, and the king had not only refused—as he was bound to do, if he meant to give Italy union and peace—but had made Garibaldi understand that the Royal Government did not fear him.

It is possible, of course, to over-emphasize this aspect, but to tone it down, or to omit it, is to leave much of the history of that fateful year almost un-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

intelligible. Such omission awakes in us a haunting sense of unreality, as when at the opera the moon's effulgence obligingly follows the tenor up and down the stage. This used to be the accepted method of biographers, but, except among Germans when they write of Goethe or of Bismarck, it has fallen into disrepute. It too evidently defeats its object: witness the attempt to deify Washington, with the result that for half a century everybody regarded the Father of his Country as a myth. Mr. Trevelyan does not deify indiscriminately: he simply selects those of Garibaldi's qualities and acts that appear heroic, and implies that the rest, being irrelevant, need not be recorded.

We suspect, however, that this is a mistake. Modern readers insist upon knowing the entire psychology, and not selected fragments, of great men. That Lincoln, before presenting to his Cabinet the most momentous document ever conceived by an American President, read aloud Artemus Ward's latest bit of horseplay, has meaning for those who can see. We ask, therefore, and posterity will ask more insistently, what was the *total* Garibaldi? In what sort of personality was the modern paladin put up? We see how his virtues helped: tell us how his defects harmed Italy.

Mr. Trevelyan's reply may be inferred from this passage from his epilogue:

> Now that [Garibaldi] is dead, the poetry in his character and career is all gain in his race for immortal laurels. The history of events is ephemeral and for the scholar; the poetry of events is eternal and for the multitude. It is the acted poem that lives in the hearts of millions to whom the written words of history and the written words of poetry are alike an unopened book. . . . As the centuries slip by, carrying into oblivion almost all that once was noble or renowned, Mazzini's soul and Cavour's wisdom will be forgotten by the Italian who tends the vine or sweats beside the furnace, sooner than the old gray cloak and the red shirt and that face of simple faith and love.

And so Mr. Trevelyan enlists with the legend-makers.

We have a rooted conviction that the historian makes a fatal mistake when he strays into the field of the epic poet. Garibaldi himself would cry out against being reduced to the stature of a popular fetish-idol, like St. Januarius or any of the thaumaturgic creatures of South Italian superstition. The proletariat that believed in them never gave him support. And the true lover of liberty must hope that the time will come when even the Italian who tends the vine will be too enlightened to take Garibaldi, or any other saint or hero, whole. If the Neapolitans are incapable of being lifted above the level of crass superstition and brutish instincts, it was futile for Garibaldi to free them from the Bourbons.

We should not press this point, if it did not concern the foundations of biographical writing. In his earlier volumes and in the first chapters of this volume, Mr. Trevelyan holds the balance so fairly that we are all the more disappointed when, towards the end, he seems to abandon himself to a sort of infatuation.

But we cannot close our review of this memorable work with a disparaging note. In its entirety, it is the most successful narrative biography of a man of action written in English in our time. Among his other qualifications, Mr. Trevelyan has had youth, a passion for out-of-door scenes and military adventures, and a certain contagious enthusiasm. Caring little for the intricacies of psychological analysis, it is the acts, rather than the motives of his personages that chiefly engage him. To have produced tnree such volumes in less than five years, measures his capacity for working at a high rate of speed; and the numerous appendices to each volume show with what zest he has ferreted out the facts in special cases. A purist might object to his occasional lapse into colloquialisms, like "wire" (for "telegraph"), "on the spree," "tussle," etc. At his best—and he has nothing better than the opening to his first volume—Mr. Trevelyan writes very well; and throughout he is clear and unmannered. One fault, however, should be corrected—his frequent use of foreign words. A biographer of Kossuth or of Togo would not lard his English text with Magyar or with Japanese, as Mr. Trevelyan does his with Italian, French, and Latin.

Mr. Trevelyan's "Trilogy," although, unlike Wagner's, it purposely avoids "The Twilight of the Gods," has done more than any recent English work to raise biography to its proper place. It furnishes a sympathetic portrait of the most romantic of modern heroes, and, incidentally, it affords vivid glimpses of the noble drama of the Risorgimento. It cannot fail to stimulate other biographers.

CURRENT FICTION.

Jennie Gerhardt. By Theodore Dreiser. New York: Harper & Bros.

In "Sister Carrie" Mr. Dreiser aspired to be an American Balzac; in "Jennie Gerhardt" he has contented himself with being an American Sudermann. Sister Carrie herself was the American equivalent of that debonair and amiable epitome of Parisian success, Rastignac; Jennie Gerhardt is a debrutalized Regina—a Regina intelligibly transposed into terms of American life. The cross-section of American society placed before us in "Sister Carrie" was fresh, containing types and relationships never before seriously recognized in an American novel without some display of phariseeism. It was handled without either squeamishness or effrontery, and from this suspension of moral judgment we hoped great things. From this present espousal of the perverted ideal of feminine character which naturalism has fathered in the earnest German mind, much less is to be hoped.

Docile, submissive, and exquisitely tender-hearted, physically beautiful and strong, Jennie Gerhardt is the perfection of passivity. Early in the story a definition of virtue is propounded which shall precisely fit this predestined victim of masculine selfishness—"virtue is the wishing well and the doing well unto others. Virtue is *that quality of generosity which offers itself willingly for another's service.*" Then, provided only that opportunity shall always coincide with some exigent family plight—a brother arrested, the father incapacitated by accident—the sensual complaisance of the German immigrant's daughter easily assumes the guise of "generosity," or even of that sterner virtue, "self-sacrifice." Mother of an illegitimate child at eighteen, and subsequently the sharer for many years of a second illicit union, she steadily gathers strength and sweetness under the burden of her false position, and eventually emerges from those dubiously shadowed experiences with all the gentle dignity of self-abnegation. Even granting the "natural refinement" of which no American novelist has yet been rude enough to deprive a heroine, and which Mr. Dreiser has taken care to include in Jennie's equipment, we still mistrust this conclusion.

Less ambitious than his treatment of feminine types, and far more notably successful, are his studies of individual men. Senator Brander is no lay figure. Sympathetic insight is lavished upon the interplay of benevolence and self-indulgence which culminates in the seduction of his young beneficiary. To Lester Kane, who from the first moment of encounter exercises over Jennie an almost hypnotic control and who eventually relinquishes her with considerable reluctance in order to marry and resume his proper social and financial rôle, an equally generous understanding is extended. The type is easily recognizable—cynical, good-natured, accustomed to large calculations, contemptuous of authority, endowed with greater powers of resistance than of self-direction, and a protective trick of self-deprecation. Mr. Dreiser has reported him and accounted for him with thoroughness, without being at all able to convey the enlivening tone of Irish-American banter. The triumph of the book is the delineation of Gerhardt, the old German glass-blower whose innate sturdy honesty and religious bigotry are ill-matched against the insidious economic and social forces that make for the disintegration of the German-American household. His physical hardships and his spiritual concessions are alike

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eloquent of grim necessity; and the busy frugality of his old age, sheltered and humored in the luxurious household whose extravagances he constantly and ineffectually endeavors to censor, offers a sadly humorous commentary on the relentless uses of adversity. One would swear that the portrait had been drawn from life, and that, with a genuine Teutonic love of actuality, every deep-cut line of the rugged old face had been faithfully transcribed.

The Life Everlasting. By Marie Corelli. New York: George H. Doran Co.

It is easy enough to laugh at this writer as a sort of Brummagem prophetess, straining to impress upon the world a message which she would find it hard to put in plain words. She has been so laughed at from the beginning, and in consequence nourishes a grudge against all critics which she never loses a chance to express in forms of contempt. There is no doubt, at least, that she takes herself seriously. What she has is the story-teller's knack, a talent to which she attaches little value. Her attitude towards her work in the introduction to the present narrative is almost prayerful in its solemnity. This is, she says, the third number in a trilogy which utters the best of her teaching. She does not expect that it will be popular; but popularity she despises almost as much as criticism. Her concern is to complete what she regards as a species of epic of the higher life. In this loftier mood we make her out as a species of mystic with a theory of human perfectibility which includes physical immortality on this earth. The hero is a man of sixty-odd, who has learned the secret, is wise as a god and radiant as a youth, and for the rest amuses himself for the most part in traversing the seas in a yacht driven by sails which are supplied with a private breeze, by means of an electrical apparatus carried on board. This has the merit of novelty: an electrically driven propeller would now have been a commonplace; and besides Miss Corelli wanted the sails for purposes of picturesqueness. In contact with this hero comes the woman who is supposed to tell the story. They have often met before in ages past, and have more than once stood on the verge of perfect union; but some fault of their own or some obstacle of circumstance has always intervened. We are, of course, destined to assist at the occasion of their final and permanent espousals. To be worthy of this, the heroine has to go through a rigorous test in "the House of Aselzion"—a master of the as yet small brotherhood of perfectibility. And there is a villain, who has successfully kept the pair apart in other lives, to be disposed of in this one. It is all rather absurd; Miss Corelli does not do what she has more than once done—make a good story in spite of herself out of what was intended for a discourse.

Mis' Beauty. By Helen S. Woodruff. New York: The Alice Harriman Co.

This little volume is, in fact, a Southern negro dialect recital. On it, as usual in such cases, the whites sit darkly. But it matters not. The negro folk are the thing. Their monologues, dialogues, and utterances of all sorts are reported at times verbatim, one is assured and can well believe, and always with a sympathetic and humorous understanding. Uncle Shoddy's sermon, Mammy's diplomacy in matters matrimonial, Cookie's thankfulness that she had been delivered from marrying, "like all dese females dat's supportin' gemmans dat ain't wuth it," are no less characteristic of them than their entire devotion to the "Quality" whom they serve. Loyalty and comic irresponsibility flourish as in the days before the war, but eloquence has waxed to the point of seeming occasionally manufactured. Thus "naked-as-a-jay" for "negligé" sounds like either exploitation or imagination. The illustrations, by the author, are few and could with advantage have been fewer. The book should be excellent for reading aloud, if the reader have the correct accent.

ROMAN RELIGION.

The Religious Experience of the Roman People, from the Earliest Times to the Age of Augustus. The Gifford Lectures for 1909-1910, delivered in Edinburgh University. By W. Warde Fowler, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

If one may judge by literary output, there can be no dearth of interest in the study of the Roman religion. We noticed but a few weeks ago the appearance in English dress of Cumont's "Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism," and soon after the admirable volume of Lowell Lectures by Professor Carter of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, outlining the subject from the earliest times down to Gregory and the Lombards, at the close of the sixth century. And now we have the Gifford Lectures by Professor Fowler, whose scope is sufficiently indicated in the title. Mr. Fowler adopts from Ira W. Howerth, in the *International Journal of Ethics*, his definition of religion as "the effective desire to be in right relation to the Power manifesting itself in the universe," a definition which treats religion as essentially a feeling, an instinctive desire, manifesting itself in actions undertaken to procure a desired end. Among the primitive Romans this instinct doubtless manifested itself in many quaint acts, often of a magical or quasi-magical character, such as survive in the lowest stratum of religious life among all peoples, ancient or modern. So far as religion was a state function, however, Mr. Fowler holds that the early Roman authorities deliberately eliminated from their *ius divinum*, or rules of worship, almost all that was magical, barbarous, or, as later Romans would have defined it, superstitious. The resort to magic, of course, survived among individuals, as in the spells and charms used against disease, of which we get some information from Cato and Varro.

Lack of evidence makes very difficult the question of the relation of this primitive Roman religion to personal morality, but the author finds himself unable to follow those who hold with Dr. Westermarck that there was no relation between the two at all. "In the earliest times, in the old Roman family, and then in the budding state, the whole life of the Roman seems to me so inextricably bound up with his religion that I cannot possibly see how that religion can have been distinguishable from his simple idea of duty and discipline." The deities of early Rome were, of course, not the anthropomorphized beings of a later date, when borrowings from other lands had introduced endless confusion. Mr. Fowler quotes with warm approval from Aust's "Religion der Römer": "The deities of Rome were deities of the cult only. They had no human form; they had not the human heart, with its virtues and vices. They had no intercourse with each other, and no common or permanent residence; they enjoyed no nectar and ambrosia; . . . they had no children, no parental relation." Their existence was betrayed simply in the exercise of certain powers, which might either hurt or benefit man, and the enlistment of which on his side was the task of the officially constituted Roman priesthood. And in the carrying out of this task the intermediary priesthood, with its highly formalized methods, gradually sapped all vitality from the gods themselves. And thus the way is paved for the eventual lack of contact between religion and individual morality which Westermarck and his school hold to have been original.

In harmony with his general willingness to see more of the really "religious" in the Roman religion, Mr. Fowler takes issue with the prevalent tendency to describe the ritual as a mere system of clever bargaining with the gods, partaking of the nature of a legal contract, the divine side of which must be fulfilled before the stipulated pay is forthcoming.

In spite of the comparatively lifeless formalism which seized so early upon the native Roman religion, and the numerous foreign accretions of a later time, Mr. Fowler will not grant that it suffered actual death at so early a date as some assume. He does not think that the early Christian Fathers were fighting a mere literary survival, found in

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the pages of writers like Varro, when they attacked the old native Roman cults rather than the new Oriental faiths. The new Oriental importations naturally attracted attention, but the old was still on the ground. This means, of course, the assignment of a deeper and more lasting character than some would grant to the revival undertaken by Augustus, in which Horace and Virgil had their part. Cumont has shown that the Oriental faiths paved the way to the adoption of Christianity by spreading many ideas in common with it, such as the vivid belief in an existence beyond, and the duty of a spiritual preparation for it in this life. It is Mr. Fowler's contention that the survival of the primitive Roman religion, through its Augustan renaissance, was also contributory to the interests of Christianity. The idea of the connection between religion and the state, and of the religious duties of the individual towards the state, was thus renewed, at a time when Oriental ideas of religion were in danger of carrying individualism too far. Had the old forms gone utterly to ruin, the Roman state as such would have been left without religion, or might have carried the worship of the Cæsars to a disastrous prominence, or possibly might have adopted some such cult as that of Isis or Mithras, before the grasp of Christianity could be fixed upon it. In the decency and order of its traditional ritual, too, the Roman religion handed over to Latin Christianity a legacy which, if not indeed spiritual, was none the less of some value. The casual reader will not find this volume as easy reading as the lectures of Cumont or Carter, partly because its plan involves a much larger amount of comparatively uninteresting detail, but to some extent, in the reviewer's opinion, because of a comparative inferiority in expression. We are glad to give it high credit not only for its careful scholarship, but for an unusually satisfactory index.

The Reform of the Criminal Law and Procedure. Edited by Henry Raymond Mussey. Vol. I, Number 4 of the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science. New York: Columbia University. $1.50.

We know of no other book so well calculated to initiate even the layman into the difficult problem of a reform of our criminal laws as this collection of articles, some of which originated in addresses delivered at the New York Conference on the Reform of the Criminal Law and Procedure in May, 1911. President Taft's short address—since become so famous—on the "Needed Changes in Criminal Procedure," in which he holds up England's administration of criminal law as worthy of emulation, and earnestly laments "the lighter regard for law and its enforcement on the part of the American people as a whole," may be said to form the backbone of the book. Whoever then wishes to gain a deep insight into the efficient mechanism of English procedure cannot do better than to place himself under the guidance of Prof. Edwin Keedy of the Northwestern University. Professor Keedy compares criminal justice in the two countries, and, in a few pages, explains the causes that make the enforcement of criminal law in America a farce. He has the courage as well rightly to accuse two American idols—the sensational press and the separate State Constitutions as interpreted by the courts—of being great obstacles to changes in the law, hence also to the reform of criminal law.

Professor Keedy's article might easily lead to discouragement, for after reading it, we feel that virtually everything remains to be done, that it is not a matter of the reform of our laws alone, but above all of our whole public life, and that the ultimate cure of our law is the widening and deepening of our ethics. An antidote for this pessimism is provided, however, in the eminently practical studies by Homer Folks and Arthur W. Towne of "Probation in the Juvenile Court," and in Madeleine Zabriskie Doty's "Treatment of Minor Cases of Juvenile Delinquency." In this field alone, where politics, constitutional limitations, etc., can scarcely play a considerable part, America has stepped in advance of the world as a lawmaker. In this direction, from the beginning, experts, not alone in history and psychology, but also in sociology, have been at work, and not "a congressional mob run by committees run by individuals who are run by interests."

This last quotation is from the longest and stylistically finest article in the book, from William M. Ivins's "What Is Crime?" Mr. Ivins's intimate knowledge of English, French, and Italian philosophers of law is extraordinary, but he does not seem to have made full use of the important studies which, in Germany and Austria, have sprung from the struggle between the so-called "classic" and the "Young German" *Kriminalisten-Schule.* Yet, from whatever source, he has arrived at the very conclusions which have for years formed the ethical basis of the efforts of those men who have rallied about the great reformer of criminal law, Franz von Liszt.

It is obviously impossible to deal separately with each of the sixteen articles that make up this volume. Yet mention must be made at least of the penetrating ideas in Prof. Felix Adler's "Ethics of Punishment," of Prof. Franklin H. Giddings's "The Relation of the Criminal to Society," and of the discussions and addresses in the Appendix, among which we would emphasize especially Professor Kirchwey's graceful and fearless confessions.

Thomas Carlyle: A Study of His Literary Apprenticeship, 1814-1831. By William Savage Johnson. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Henry Frowde. $1.

This study originated in an attempt to elucidate "Sartor Resartus" by the light of the social conditions which produced it, and by the light of the critical labors, chiefly on German topics, which preceded it. After a sober analysis of the "Critical Essays," Professor Johnson concludes that "Carlyle had formulated before 1831 all of the important doctrines which constitute the gospel that he was to preach during the next thirty-five years." In a rather vague sense this is true; just as it is true that the year 1900 contains all the important doctrines that will be preached in 1950. One who insists too resolutely, however, upon this truth will be likely to lose sight of a significant development in Carlyle's ideas. Strictly considered, the angry anti-democratic doctrines enunciated in the "Latter-day Pamphlets," 1850, "The Nigger Question," 1853, and "Shooting Niagara," 1867, are neither explicit nor safely predictable in "Signs of the Times," 1829, "Characteristics," 1831, or "Corn Law Rhymes," 1832.

In his earlier career, Carlyle is politically on the fence; he is the philosophical spectator at a struggle in which he is at most but incidentally concerned. Avowedly, he is an "anti-mechanist," and *his* cause is not being attended to. Unconsciously, he is, in his stern, unsentimental fashion, a Christian, confused as to his own identity by the rosy humanitarianism which passes around him for Christianity. He is publicly confessing his discipleship to a German poet—apparently unaware that he is no more like his master than he is like Leonardo da Vinci, and that he is infinitely nearer to Wyclif and Knox than to either Leonardo or Goethe. He has contemptuously rejected Hebrew "old clothes" only to reclothe himself in second-hand Jewish garb out of a German workshop; he has repudiated the language of the Book of Common Prayer only to reaffirm its essentials with increased vehemence in another dialect. He does not relish "renunciation" from the lips of Christ, but he is enchanted with *Entsagen* from the mouth of Goethe, and the burden of his cry in the wilderness, wonderfully borne on the winds of an impassioned rhetoric and bosomed in a cloud of transcendental metaphysics, is this: The kingdom of God is within you. This is the novel message that he wishes might be heard above the din of political reformation. Yet so far as he has any political sympathies—Scotch peasant of genius, bred

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in an independent faith, without titled connections, without territorial interest of any kind in the country, and smarting in every relation under the sting of social inequality—his spontaneous sympathies are inevitably popular and radical. In the "Sartor" he looks on with a certain grim satisfaction at the good destructive work, the idol-breaking, of the Utilitarians. But as a matter of fact, he has not yet given much serious attention to political parties in England. As a consistent anti-mechanist he subscribes to the reassuring couplet in Goldsmith's "Traveller":

> How small of all that human hearts endure,
> That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.

Now, the outstanding fact about the author of "Latter-Day Pamphlets" is that he has ceased entirely to be an anti-mechanist. There is where he essentially differs from Matthew Arnold, who, with the "sweet reasonableness" in which Carlyle was so deficient, took up and carried on Carlyle's earlier gospel of "inner regeneration." Carlyle himself is now become the almost frenzied advocate of a complex, hierarchical social and political order under which, alone, he declares, modern nations can hope for salvation. Exactly what he had in mind, no man can say with assurance. One thing is certain: it was some kind of very rigid and very intricate "machine"—perhaps, in the last analysis, a chimerical, archangelic form of socialism. What thoughts formulated before 1831 led the ironical spectator to that "dolorous pass"—or, more accurately, to that no-thoroughfare—Professor Johnson, if he has considered, has by no means made obvious. Was it some deep bias given to his mind in early childhood by the virile discipline of his religious parents outlasting and triumphing over the German conversion? Professor Johnson passes over the early training in silence and takes no account of his Scotch inheritance. Was it, that in the period of the "Critical Essays" he had not yet perceived clearly how organic is the relation between the spiritual and the secular hierarchies? Was it only after prolonged study of "atheistical" revolution in France, after intimate contact with atheistical philosophic radicals in England, after face-to-face acquaintance with atheistical Chartism in the forties—was it only then that he fully recognized what Burke had recognized long before, that the axe which shattered political absolutism was whetted and dedicated to the destruction of the absolute and eternal in every sphere of ideas? Or as Paine would have put it, that the liberties of the people are not safe so long as there remains a tyrant in heaven? The forces which animated that tremendous recoil of Carlyle's mind after 1831 lie deeper than any scrutiny to which Professor Johnson has subjected them.

An Irish Beauty of the Regency. Compiled from "Mes Souvenirs," the unpublished journals of the Hon. Mrs. Calvert, 1789-1822. By Mrs. Warrenne Blake. With frontispiece in photogravure and thirty-two other illustrations. New York: John Lane. $5 net.

This green-bound volume decorated with the harp that once twanged through Tara's halls contains the diary kept from 1789 to 1822 by the wife of Nicolson Calvert, who was for thirty years a Liberal member of Parliament. In it can be traced few of the movements which distinguished that period. Of the industrial revolution that transformed life from its mediæval to its modern aspect we find only the slightest notice in a reference to the discontent following the Napoleonic wars. Of the romantic movement in literature the sole trace is in the record that a daughter read "The Lady of the Lake" while in love. Singers and actors attracted Mrs. Calvert scarcely at all. She was more than once in company with Mrs. Siddons without making any note of her bearing or conversation. Of Miss O'Neil she wrote: "She is certainly a most charming actress, but I hate tragedies and cannot endure 'Romeo and Juliet.'" In the events of the Napoleonic wars she took more interest, as a son served on the Peninsula and fought at Waterloo, but her record is too scanty and personal to include anything of value. In short, this is not a mine for historians.

To present-day leaders in the feminine world this Irish beauty, who was the friend of Mrs. Fitzherbert, was highly regarded by the Prince Regent, and mingled familiarly with royal society, will seem deplorably old-fashioned. Once her sister, while electioneering for Lord Cochrane, was heartily cheered by a cartful of sailors. The family was in a fright "lest she should get into the papers," and Mrs. Calvert herself was of opinion that her sister was crazy. At another time she exhibited the daring independence of starting towards Ireland with her sister, but, her courage failing her, she waited in an inn, "afraid of everything and everybody," until some male members of the family arrived. She noted: "I trust Mr. C. will not be angry, but I do dread seeing him. If he is not angry, I shall not tell him I was afraid he would be, lest I should put it into his head." Indeed, she was hopelessly old-fashioned. During her crowded social career she bore six daughters and six sons, besides keeping a diary.

An interesting sidelight on the easy standards of the age is afforded by her relations with Prince George and Mrs. Fitzherbert. On her arrival in London she evinced an instinctive dislike of the Prince's mistress, though the notorious Prince himself was not included in her aversion. The cordiality of Mrs. Fitzherbert soon won her over so far that she sympathized with the woman when the Prince flirted with Lady Jersey or made love to Lady Hertford. George, however, did not forfeit her admiration thereby. She was from the first "quite enchanted with his manners, which are superior to every one's." These and his flattering favor blinded her entirely to his brutal treatment of his wife, Queen Caroline of Brunswick, and of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte. "Right or wrong," she said, "I side with the Prince." When Queen Caroline passed away with the sympathy of the whole nation for her wrongs, Mrs. Calvert spoke of her as a good-for-nothing!

The volume is uncommonly well edited to meet the exacting English taste in such fine matters. A genealogical sheet displays all the descendants of the Irish lady. Nearly every name in the long record is honored with a note giving invaluable details as to the possessor's noble affiliations. The index is exhaustive and fairly accurate. In short, one concludes that the glorious British trait of pride in family is responsible for the publishing of such a voluminous diary by a forgotten beauty.

Notes

The first volume of "George the Third and Charles Fox," the concluding part of "The American Revolution," by Sir George Trevelyan, is promised shortly by Longmans.

The Riccardi Press will publish a complete Virgil as the next volume in the Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Riccardiana. It will be in two volumes, in an edition limited to 500 copies; the Nettleship text will be used.

"The Challenge," by Harold Begbie, announced by Doran, is a novel of life in England and India; the same house states that Halliwell Sutcliffe's new novel, "The Lone Adventure," deals with the Jacobean revolt.

Letters belonging to the years when Dickens was editing *Household Words* will be brought out in the spring by Sturgis & Walton with the title "Dickens as Editor: Some Four Hundred Hitherto Unpublished Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by R. C. Lehman of *Punch*.

Another book promised by this house is "The Drunkard," by Guy Thorne.

On January 13 Houghton Mifflin Co. will have ready "The Wrong Woman," by Charles D. Stewart; "The Factory," by Jonathan Thayer Lincoln; "Essentials of Poetry," by William Allan Neilson; "A Troop of the Guard," a volume of poems by Hermann Hagedorn, and "The Status of the Teacher," by Arthur C. Perry, jr.

The Putnams announce in fiction: "The Way of an Eagle," by E. M. Dell; "The Joyous Wayfarer," by Humfrey Jordan; "Jacquine of the Hut," by E. Gallienne Robin, and "The Shape of the World," by Evelyn St. Leger.—Miscellaneous: "The

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church," by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes; "What Is Judaism?" by Dr. Abram S. Isaacs; "The Realm of Ends, or Pluralism and Theism," by Prof. James Ward; "Henry Demarest Lloyd," by Caro Lloyd; "Railways in the United States," by the late Simon Sterne, and "Grammar and Thinking," by Alfred Dwight Sheffield.

As representatives of the Cambridge University Press, the Putnams have in hand the following Cambridge County Geographies: "East London," by G. F. Bosworth; "Northamptonshire," by M. W. Brown; "Monmouthshire," by Herbert A. Evans, and "The Isle of Man," by the Rev. John Quine.—Miscellaneous: "The Lay of the Nibelung Men," from the old German by Arthur S. Way; "Twelve Cambridge Sermons," by Prof. John E. B. Mayor; "The Thunderweapon in Religion and Folklore," by Chr. Blinkenberg; "Selected Poems of Robert Browning," edited by W. T. Young; "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History," by Thomas Carlyle, edited by George Wherry; "The Second Book of Kings," edited by T. H. Hennessy, and "The Second Book of Samuel," edited by R. O. Hutchinson.

G. W. Dillingham Company has in press: "The Apaches of New York," by Alfred Henry Lewis; "The Greater Joy," by Margaret Blake; "Rudra," a romance of reincarnation, by Arthur J. Westermayr; "Mavericks," a story of the cattle range, by William M. Raine; "Bat," an idyl of New York, by Edward Marshall, and "The Mystery Queen," by Fergus Hume.

E. Phillips Oppenheim publishes this month, through Little, Brown & Co., "Peter Ruff and the Double Four," which deals with the investigation of crime.

The Rev. Dr. James Lindsay publishes this month through Blackwood two books of essays on philosophical and literary topics.

The Baker & Taylor Co. has sold its publishing business to Doubleday, Page & Co. It will confine itself hereafter to marketing at wholesale the output of other publishers.

At the meeting of the English Association in London on Friday and Saturday of this week a special conference directed by Professor Boas will be devoted to "The Teaching of English Composition in Schools."

Professor Bergson has accepted the offer of the Gifford Lectureship in the University of Edinburgh, 1913-15.

To the green-and-gold series of the Oxford Press there has been added a reprint of the "Lyrical Ballads" of 1798. Except that the Errata of 1798 have been incorporated in the text, and the lines numbered, it offers a verbatim and literatim reprint of the great original. The editor is Harold Littledale.

The Florence Press (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) has issued a beautifully printed edition of Blake's "Marriage of Heaven and Hell," with an introduction by Francis Griffin Stokes. The text follows in spelling and capitalization the Bodleian copy, Douce Collection, MM. 834. The punctuation has been modified, "since it is often conjectural in the original." The best passages in Mr. Stokes's Introduction are those that compare Blake's philosophy with Swedenborg and Berkeley.

In 1907 Lady Strachey published a volume of Edward Lear's letters with the promise of a second volume if the first found public favor. This second volume now appears under the title of "Later Letters of Edward Lear" (Duffield), including the correspondence from October 19, 1864, to November 10, 1887, only a few weeks before his death. The character of the letters is much the same as that of the earlier collection. They show the same lovable, impulsive man, dear to his friends and to children and servants, full of quaint likes and dislikes. The humor is of the old breathless, punning, phonetic sort, most delightful to receive fresh from the hand of a correspondent, no doubt, but rather uncertain in its effect when printed. A fair example of Lear's wit is this exordium to a letter from Nice:

> Concerning the ink of which you complain, this place is so wonderfully dry that nothing can be kept moist. I never was in so dry a place in all my life. When the little children cry, they cry dust and not tears. There is some water in the sea, but not much:—all the wet-nurses cease to be so immediately on arriving:—Dryden is the only book read:—the neighborhood abounds with Dryads and Hammerdryads; and weterinary surgeons are quite unknown.

Lear saw many interesting people, but his haste rarely permits him to do more than mention them. He meets Mérimée, for instance, and has only this to say: "He lives here in winter and came to my rooms two weeks ago. He speaks English well, which is a comfort to me who hate speaking French." The funny pen sketches that go with many of the letters are capital in their rough-and-ready way.

"Metternich" (Brentano's), by G. A. C. Sandeman, is a disappointing book. The author justly says that there is no adequate English biography of Metternich, but his compilation, largely based on Schmidt-Weissenfels and other German writers, is far from supplying the want. In his dry recital of the main incidents of his hero's diplomatic career, he does not seem to have consulted with sufficient care even Metternich's own memoirs, as abundant misstatements testify; while his final judgment of the man is of the crudest. "Conceit, extravagance, and a moral standard not above that of the century in which he was born" he finds in his private character, but "otherwise there is little to urge against him." In Mr. Sandeman's eyes, Metternich "does not deserve his sinister reputation." The inhabitants of the Austrian Empire "were happier and more prosperous under Metternich's régime than ever before." Still, "somehow Metternich leaves a bad taste in the mouth." It is scarcely worth while to point out historical inaccuracies in a work of this kind, but the number of misprints and errors of every sort transcends any ordinary measure. In 1836 Metternich is said to have relied upon the support "of the heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Joseph." Francis Joseph was then just six years old; nor was he the heir-apparent. The most common names, some of which occur dozens of times, are constantly misspelled. "Schmidt-Wessenfels" and "Sedlinitzky," for Sedlnitzky; "Catalini," "Sulkowsta," "Regentsburg," "Wurtemburg," "Fanny Essler," "Pesti Hislap," and "Hans, Hof, and Staatskanslei" are merely a few samples of the writer's and proofreaders' carelessness. The book is one of a class of which there is an increasing output. One can only wonder what part of the public demands biographies that are semi-historical, semi-anecdotal, and wholly slovenly and uninteresting.

Col. Elbridge J. Copp of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, "the youngest commissioned officer in the Union army who rose from the ranks," has published his "Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion" (Nashua, N. H.: Telegraph Publishing Company). The chief interest of the book, aside from such light as all such narratives throw on the minor details of campaigning, is in its explanation of the ordinary routine of military organization and camp life, a considerable acquaintance with which is too often assumed by writers of war books intended, as this one originally was, for young readers. Time has not wholly softened the author's feelings towards his old opponents, and he is still clear that the South richly deserved all the punishment it received. The style is modest, and there are a good many reproductions of contemporary pictures.

"The Choice: a Dialogue" (Macmillan), by Robert Douglas, is an eloquent apology for the minor artist. The interlocutors are a well-placed English bureaucrat who is resigning to write poetry and a sympathetic acquaintance who opposes the project sufficiently to keep the enthusiast going. He asserts the social value of all who earnestly lead the imaginative life. They are about the only makeweight for prevailing materialism. They provide the atmosphere of contemplation and appreciation in which alone genius can thrive. Granting the supposition that the minor artist is a whole and strong man, the case for his utility seems proved. The book is fastidiously written, but, like much well-considered English criticism, not quite masculine.

With the advantages of an engaging personality, a beautiful voice, and a high-powered motor car, an intelligent woman may go far in Italian society. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, who writes on "Italian Castles and Country Seats" (Longmans), thus witnessed Italian country life from the Vale of Aosta to Palermo. From her letters home and her snapshots, this book is put together. Her contact with the life she describes, was at least comprehensive. From royalty to the new manufacturing barons everybody was amiable to Mrs. Batcheller, and her book faithfully requites such courtesies in kind. It is a superficial survey and about twice too long, but it is written with taste and sense. It is useful particularly in correcting conventional views of the infelicities of international marriages, in emphasizing the domestic character of the best Italians, and in revealing the multiform charitable activities of that sturdy aristocracy. This is by no means the whole truth, but perhaps it is the truth that has been most neglected in books on Italy. For the rest, Stendhal is still excellent authority.

Two good books on Holland have recently been issued. The slighter of the two, "The Spell of Holland" (L. C. Page & Co.), by Burton E. Stevenson, gives a picture of two alert, impressible Americans, the writer and his wife, making the usual tour of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the little country, from south to north and then east into the hills. The account is spirited and human with no little smartness of phrase—"The Island of Marken, Limited" will give comfort to many who have contributed to the support of that rich community. Dutch the author is not strong in, as he admits, but it is surprising that he should have slipped up on the word for motor car, which he gives as "snelpaardeloos-zoondeerspoorwegpitroolrytuig." The Dutch say simply "automobile"; and in general they are wont to use foreign terms for objects which have lately come into being. So no one thinks of calling an elevator by its native name—"heffer." Gouda, the town, is not pronounced, as stated, "Howda"; the older spelling, "Ghent," which English has adopted, indicates the complex sound for which the Dutch "g" stands. Those who have tried to "help themselves" to a foreign language will readily believe that the author's Dutch dictionary failed to contain the word "windmill," and will not think it incredible that an Englishman jotted down on his cuff, so as not to get lost, the name of the street in which he was stopping as "Verboden te Plakken," Post no Bills!

A much more thorough study of the country is "Home Life in Holland" (Macmillan), by D. S. Meldrum, an Englishman. He has lived in that land, among *boers* and nobles and middle classes, has learned its language, and caught its spirit. The following extract explains vividly the secret of Holland's spell over visitors, at least over many visitors:

> Like the gaudy bonnet pitched upon the gold *oorijzer* of the North Holland woman, the new is everywhere superimposed upon the visible old. The Middle Ages jostle the twentieth century, as the old-model wagons the automobile on the dike. The Utrecht farm-hand lays down his flail, and mounting his cycle rides off to see Mrs. Wynmalen fly. The Limburg *knecht* gives his team of oxen a holiday while he visits the exhibition at Brussels. . . . The householder in the islands turns off the electric light and puts himself to bed when the *Klapper*, following the round of ten generations of the night-watch, sounds his rattle under the window and proclaims that the clock gives ten.

The book contains an enormous amount of information which the tourist would not be likely to acquire. When one is invited out to dinner it is expected that one shall give the cook a tip of a guilder; to luncheon, or "coffee-drinking," "twee kwartjes"—twenty cents. And in advertisements for maids the magic phrase is often seen "Veel verval" (many tips). When a girl is about to be married she makes out a list of desirable presents that her friends may consult it. Edam cheese is not excavated, but is sliced off, and the Dutch have a saying, "Die myn kaas snydt als een schuyt, die jaag ik myn deur uit": whoso cuts my cheese like a boat, to him I show the door. For the benefit of the "van Somethings in New York" the author confides that the prefix *van* is not necessarily a sign of nobility. He gives an excellent account of the "Sint Niklaas" festival which comes on December 5 and which in gayety somewhat overshadows a Dutch Christmas; of the students' social life in which on occasions professors more heartily join than in any other country; of the "deftige burger man" so well known to the Dutch through "De Familie Kegge." Many sides of Dutch life are touched on suggestively and, so far as we have observed, accurately.

Two monographs recently issued in the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law deal with the little-worked field of State politics in the North during the Civil War period. There has been no end of military histories covering the participation of the several States in the war. But writers of political history have usually concerned themselves with the broader aspects of the struggle, and have referred to the course of politics in the States only incidentally. The internal history of the State Administrations, the new alignment of parties, and the new issues arising from the war have been very generally neglected. For these reasons George H. Porter's "Ohio Politics During the Civil War Period" and Sidney D. Brummer's "Political History of New York State During the Period of the Civil War" are welcome contributions. Ohio, because of the prominence of her leaders, her central location, and the fact that her State elections came in October, was the scene of bitter political struggles throughout the war that attracted the attention of the whole country. Mr. Porter's view of her politics is comprehensive, beginning in 1857 and concluding in 1867. Mr. Brummer's monograph on New York politics covers only the four years 1860 to 1864, virtually the period included in the third volume of De Alva S. Alexander's political history of that State. He confines himself more strictly to State issues than Mr. Alexander, and his view is more critical.

A large debt of gratitude is owing to Prof. Albert S. Cook for his "Concordance to Beowulf" (G. E. Stechert & Co.), prepared some years ago as the first instalment of a projected concordance to the complete remains of Old English poetry. It is idle to complain that what we really have here is a concordance to the *Wyatt text* of "Beowulf"; as the compiler points out in his modest preface, concordances must deal with the texts in existence when they are made. And the four hundred and thirty-six amply spaced pages provide room enough for the scholar to write in his favorite variants. The entry of every inflectional form as a separate head-word makes it easy to run down a given line; but it sometimes requires a little searching to assemble all the appearances of a given word; four compounds intervene, for example, between *death* and *deathe*. The type-setting seems to have been done with remarkable correctness.

"Undiscovered Russia" (Lane), by Stephen Graham, is the record of a tramp trip in northern Russia, mainly in the provinces of Archangel and Vologda, by a mind of second-rate sensitiveness. Entertaining and even illuminating descriptions of scenery, habits of life, and types of character in a little-known quarter of the world, fail to compensate for the bastard poetical style of the book and for pages of pseudo-philosophic drivel about Russia's mystical holiness.

In "The Magic of Spain" (Lane), modestly described as "a collection of stray notes," Aubrey F. G. Bell has collected various impressions of Spain, the Spanish people, their literature, and their art. An enthusiastic Hispanist, he has studied the Iberian peninsula with unusual thoroughness, both at first hand and in books. Few books of travel are so erudite as this. A passion for quotation is carried to excess, and certain chapters are so over-burdened with foot-notes and learned citations as to suggest the doctor's dissertation. Many languages and literatures are drawn upon. The reader is not even spared quotations from the Arabic and the Basque. But while this method may repel the casual reader, the book contains much of value to the serious worker in the Spanish field. No better appreciations of Pareda and the Condesa Pardo Bazán have appeared in English. The almost untranslatable nature of the works of these two novelists doubtless explains why publishers have never offered their works to the English-speaking public, which has thus been able to form no adequate idea of the true strength of contemporary Spanish fiction. Mr. Bell, therefore, has done a real service in analyzing and criticising the masterpieces of these writers. Still more valuable is the author's chapter on the novel of the twentieth century, in which are discussed the works of such meritorious, but little known, authors as Jacinto Octavio Picón, Pío Baroja, Martínez Ruíz, Ramón del Valle-Inclán, and Ricardo León. The material here offered is nowhere else to be found, and will be new even to professed Spanish scholars. In other chapters, the author abandons his pedantic manner and devotes himself to descriptions of scenery. There are pen-pictures of the Basque country, Old Castile, Seville, the east coast of Catalonia. Local customs come in for their share of attention, notably the quaint Valencian ceremony of "the judging of the waters," familiar to all readers of Blasco Ibáñez. Art lovers will enjoy the sympathetic study devoted to El Greco.

Under the title "Le Droit du plus fort" Paul Louis, writing in the *Mercure de France*, examines some of the motives which have prompted the recent international conflicts. He inveighs against the practice of cabinet ministers precipitating war without first presenting the case to the people. It was a secret treaty, known to about a dozen persons, which divided Morocco between France and Spain; another secret treaty concluded by a French Minister authorized Italy to make conquest of Tripoli; and the whole German nation was taken by surprise when it beheld the Panther at Agadir. "Abuse of force and secret diplomacy, such is the double formula which sums up the action of European Powers in the first years of the twentieth century." The writer contrasts with forcible irony the precept and the practice of our great civilized nations. Our students are taught in France, in Germany, and England that might does not make right and that adversaries weak or strong should be treated with justice and generosity. Yet, how little this advice squares with recent practice! Again, though talk of universal arbitration is in the air, suppose the Moroccans had appealed to the Hague Tribunal. They would have been told that the Sultan Mulai Hafid had provoked and solicited intervention. The Turks, brutally attacked by the Italians, made some show of appealing to the arbitrament of a peaceful court, but they learned that the cannon would be the only magistrate. Another interesting article in this journal sketches the career of Robert Louis Stevenson.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rear-Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans, who died at his home in Washington last week, aged sixty-five, was the author of one book, "A Sailor's Log."

Alfred Tennyson Dickens, eldest surviving son of Charles Dickens and a godson of Tennyson, died suddenly last week at the Hotel Astor in New York. When he was twenty years of age he set out, on the advice of his father, for Australia, where he lived. Mr. Dickens lectured in that country, in England, and in America on reminiscences of his father.

The death is reported from Nice, in his fiftieth year, of Paul Mariéton, an enthusiastic student and champion of Provence. On that subject he wrote "La Terre provençale" and other works.

Hugo von Lubliner, who died recently in Berlin in his sixty-sixth year, is known as both novelist and dramatist. "Gläubiger des Glücks" and "Roman eines anständigen Mädchens" may be singled out from among his many novels; "Auf der Brautfahrt," "Aus der menschlichen Komödie," and "Das fünfte Rad" are plays.

From Breslau, Germany, comes the report of the death of Prof. Felix S. Dahn, historian, novelist, and poet, at the age of seventy-seven. In 1857 he began to lecture at the University of Munich on German law, and in 1862 he was appointed professor. In 1888 he accepted a call to Breslau. He wrote several standard juristic works, also a number of books on the early history of the Germanic and Romanic peoples. But it was as a writer of novels that he became most widely known. "Der Kampf um Rom," though in four volumes, has passed through more than thirty editions. Among his other works, his epic poem, "Sind Götter?" and "Moltke als Erzieher" are well known.

Mario Rapisardi, a Sicilian poet and formerly professor of Italian literature in the University of Catania, died a week ago.

Science

"Examples in Applied Mechanics and Elementary Theory of Structures," by Charles E. Inglis, is one of the Cambridge University Press books announced by the Putnams.

"Astronomy," by A. R. Hinks; "Psychic Research," by Prof. W. F. Barrett, and "An Introduction to Science," by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, are additions to the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge series announced by Holt.

The discovery that several of the most serious diseases of mankind are transmitted solely by mosquitoes has greatly stimulated the study of these insects and has emphasized the importance of reducing them. During the past decade there have appeared not only many extended publications dealing with the general subject, but several devoted especially to methods of combating the pests. The latest of these is E. H. Ross's "The Reduction of Domestic Mosquitoes" (Philadelphia: Blakiston's Sons & Co.). It is based upon the author's experience as health officer of Port Said and the Suez Canal District. He writes feelingly of mosquitoes as a pest in the tropics—"no rest, no peace. It is bang, flap, scratch, rub, itch, rub again, complaining incessantly." That anti-mosquito campaigns are feasible and that, properly conducted, they may gain the approval and support of even the most ignorant, is shown by the author's experience at Port Said. The house-to-house weekly visit of the mosquito brigade is now a regular institution, and has been the means of accomplishing many other sanitary reforms under difficult political conditions. The discussion of methods of organizing, financing, and carrying on the work is interesting and will prove of value to those working where labor and general administrative conditions are similar. Aside from the portions based upon the direct experience of the author, the book is a decided disappointment, being marred by many mistakes and loose statements. For instance, of the natural enemies of mosquito larvæ, it is only under exceptional circumstances that "chief of these are the goldfish." Notonecta is not a "water-beetle," but a true bug, and has no "jaws" with which "it catches the breathing mosquito larva or pupa." The use of oil as a larvacide was not "discovered by Aaron in America in 1890," but was in common use in some localities a half-century, or more, before Mrs. Aaron reported her experiments. Many of the statements regarding the habits of adult mosquitoes might have been corrected if the author had been acquainted with the American work of recent years. The extensive studies of Dr. Howard and his staff in the Bureau of Entomology, and of Dr. John B. Smith, State Entomologist of New Jersey, receive no mention, though they are of fundamental importance.

The "Committee to Visit the Astronomical Observatory" of Harvard University has as chairman the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf of Winchester, himself an enthusiastic discoverer of small planets and builder of telescopes; the other members being George L. Alden, George R. Agassiz, Charles F. Choate, jr., Charles R. Cross, Mrs. Anna Palmer Draper (a generous patron of the Observatory), Erasmus D. Leavitt, and Elihu Thomson. Their report makes brief mention of the lines of activity previous to the appointment of Prof. E. C. Pickering as director, in 1877, and the new fields entered upon since then are well summarized. Investigations begun and consistently pursued by Professor Pickering and his staff have for their object the physical peculiarities of the light of stars—accurate measurement of the intensity of light, instead of stellar positions. Four fundamental systems are developed: (1) A scale of photometric magnitudes, (2) a scale of photographic magnitudes, (3) a system of classification of variable stars (by which large numbers have been discovered), and (4) a system of classification of stellar spectra which has also led to the discovery of several thousand stars having peculiar spectra of a character hitherto unsuspected. Two hundred thousand photographic plates of stars have been taken, and are preserved in a fireproof building. Nothing like this collection in extent and completeness exists elsewhere. It is a history of the entire sky for twenty-five years. The work represents the efforts of about forty persons for thirty years, and the expenditure of a million and a half dollars, including the issue of seventy quarto volumes of Annals. It is exceedingly important for an observatory to specialize and carry on continuously the line of work it elects for itself. In spite of generous endowment, expenses still exceed income, and a fireproof building for the library is greatly needed.

Dr. Algernon Coolidge, jr., died at his home in Boston a week ago. He was assistant professor of laryngology in the Harvard Medical School, and was fifty-one years of age.

The death is reported from England of the eminent botanist, George Robert Milne Murray, aged fifty-three. He was keeper of the department of botany in the British Museum, and the author of books on cryptogamic botany, and on seaweeds.

Another distinguished botanist is dead in Paris, Jean-Baptiste-Edouard Bornet, at the age of eighty-three. He was an authority on algæ, and had won the gold medal of the Linnean Society of London. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences.

Drama

Shakespeare on the Stage. By William Winter. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3 net.

In this work, of which the present volume is only the beginning, Mr. Winter assumes the heavy task of summarizing the manner in which Shakespeare's plays have been presented upon the English-speaking stage from the earliest recorded instances to the present day, adding such details of the dress and "business" of the famous actors as can be gathered from the best authorities. In other words, he has undertaken to cull from the vast mass of Shakespeareana, historical, analytical, and critical, such salient fact and opinion as may be of practical assistance to the Shakespearean student. Perhaps no living writer is better qualified than Mr. Winter—by virtue of his poetic and dramatic instinct—to act in this double capacity of commentator and compiler. If the seven chapters composing this first volume, of nearly 600 pages, may be accepted as a fair sample, it is safe to say that the completed work will constitute the most valuable and interesting contribution made to theatrical literature in many years. It will contain the essence of the best Shakespearean commentary and the choicest theatrical biographies, ancient and modern.

By way of introduction, Mr. Winter devotes a chapter to the annihilation of the old managerial pretence that Shakespeare upon the stage is unprofitable. Citing the examples of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Henry Irving, Robert Mantell, Richard Mansfield, E. H. Sothern, and many others who have flourished during the last half-century, he quotes official figures that furnish indisputable proof to the contrary. The most striking case of all is

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that of Samuel Phelps, who, by giving Shakespeare well, reaped fame and fortune cut of one of the dullest, dirtiest, and poorest of London suburbs. Mr. Winter then discusses six of Shakespeare's plays, "Richard III," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Henry VIII," briefly noting the known or suggested sources of their origin, the dates and places of their earliest presentments, the names of the principal performers, at various times, of the leading characters, changes and curiosities of costume, traditional readings of famous passages, peculiarities in "make-up" or "business," the verdicts of contemporaneous criticism, etc., enriching the whole with apposite anecdotes and his own eloquent, witty, and enlightening comment.

It is impossible to do more than refer briefly to one or two prominent features of a book which is a veritable mine of information and reflection. Of the facts, of course, few, if any, are absolutely new, but the ample and judicious selection of them compels admiration. The mass of authority that has been sorted and sifted is immense, and the amount of surplusage or repetition exceedingly small. Concerning the distinctive literary and dramatic qualities of the plays and the moral and intellectual attributes of their chief personges, Mr. Winter speaks with fine acumen. The text is as familiar to him as the alphabet, and he quotes it in support of his opinions with most felicitous ingenuity. Some of the finest powers of his mind and pen are displayed in his analysis of Hamlet, and his interpretations of Macbeth and Shylock are scarcely inferior in respect of insight and imaginative description. He has no patience with the theory that ascribes to the bloodthirsty Jew any element of patriarchal grandeur. A notable illustration of his faculty of minute observation is afforded in his almost photographic description of Irving's picturesque portrayal of the usurer, and in his poetic appreciation of Ellen Terry's Portia.

Much space, of course, is bestowed upon the famous players, of whom Mr. Winter had personal knowledge. His opinions of them are known to all lovers of the theatre. Most of his views have the weight of standard authority, but to some it is possible to take exception. None will dispute, however, the preëminence which he assigns to Edwin Booth in Hamlet, Richard III, Iago, and Macbeth; to Ellen Terry in Portia; to Henry Irving in Hamlet and Wolsey. His dissertations upon these and other illustrious performers, living and dead, in various characters, are full of learning and observation. He is a stanch upholder of the thesis that no player in a foreign tongue can hope to compete with the English-speaking actor in the great characters of Shakespeare, who wrote, thought, and felt as an Englishman, and gave all the creatures of his fancy an essentially British cast. This is an old argument, which is not, perhaps, quite so sound as it seems. It certainly suggests limitations, not generally admitted, upon the inventive genius of Shakespeare. Is it as true, for instance, of Othello as it is of Hamlet? Is Iago essentially British, familiar as he is with "small beer"? Mr. Winter—magnificent tribute as he pays to his abilities in other parts—confidently denies to Salvini the capacity of rightfully interpreting Othello, because of his ferocity in the murder scene. From Mr. Winter's own point of view he is doubtless right, but may not Salvini have had some justification for his, which he illustrated so superbly. The point is open to question, but, on the broad proposition that English idiom is untranslatable and therefore unfathomable to the ordinary foreign actor, Mr. Winter is on firm ground, and he uses his advantage mercilessly, and most humorously, in his excoriation of the travesties of Shakespeare furnished by certain foreign performers, notably Madame Bernhardt and Signor Novelli.

There is much excellent reading, with plentiful common sense, in Mr. Winter's remarks upon the vagaries of Shakespearean commentators, but these cannot be dwelt upon now. They are commended, however, as is the whole book, to all true lovers of Shakespeare. Succeeding volumes will be awaited with eager expectation.

The Putnams are about to publish, in two volumes, the "Irish Folk History Plays" of Lady Gregory.

"The Nun of Kent" (Putnam), a drama in five acts, by Grace Denio Litchfield, is a work of uncommon imagination and ability, although it would require considerable modifications to make it suitable to the modern stage. For one thing its many long soliloquies, admirable as some of them are as denotements of character and the conflict of internal emotions, would have to be dealt with ruthlessly. The story is founded upon incidents in the career of Elizabeth Barton, better known as the Maid of Kent, but pays little attention to the known facts of history. She is depicted here as the innocent gull of the aspiring Father Bocking (Bockling) and other monks, who, taking advantage of her epileptic fits; convince her that she is another Joan of Arc, and make her the mouthpiece of their own forged prophecies, in order to stir up a revolt against Henry VIII and hasten the accession of Queen Mary. She confides her mission to Cuthbert Vane, the lover from whom the monks have separated her, and he, as a faithful Protestant, reveals the plot to the authorities. Elizabeth and her advisers are arrested and condemned to death. Cuthbert attempts to rescue her, but she refuses to escape, preferring to die in expiation of her innocent treason, and, as she goes to the scaffold, he commits suicide. The piece is written in blank verse which, if it only occasionally rises to the regions of actual poetry, is consistently fluent, vigorous, and picturesque, while the different personages are sketched with freedom, boldness, and sharp individuality. The character of Elizabeth, an ignorant, loving, vain, impressionable, honest girl, blind in her credulity, pitiful in her disillusion, and heroic in her penitence, is a notably truthful study of distressed, deceived, and ecstatic womanhood. Other figures are vital, especially that of Bocking, and the author exhibits a keen sense of theatrical situation, even when her construction is faulty. The play makes good reading, except in its scenes of monastic life, which are not in the best taste.

"The Bird of Paradise," which was produced with some success in Daly's Theatre on Monday evening, is an ambitious and interesting, but not highly competent, effort to make use of novel and excellent dramatic material. The scene is placed in Hawaii twenty years ago, and the interest centres upon the fortunes of a native princess, Luana, who, becoming infatuated with a white man, weds him, with disastrous consequences to both. The husband, a young American physician, abandoning himself to indolence and dissipation, loses all capacity and self-respect, while Luana, who, for his sake, has denied her gods and outraged her people, falls a victim to native superstition, and sacrifices herself in the fiery crater of Kilauea. Another American, who has sunk into the depths, rallies under the inspiration of love, acquires fame and fortune, and marries the white heroine. There is stuff here for an excellent romantic drama—to say nothing of the American sugar intrigues, which supply part of the motive; but the author, Richard Walton Tully, has put it to such conventional and unimaginative use that it is largely wasted. His white folk are, for the most part, the shabbiest and oldest of theatrical puppets. But the Hawaiian part of the drama is better made and, as a rule, better acted, and the mystic rites and the songs and religious incantations, in which the performers are native Hawaiians, are new and singularly interesting. The piece is exquisitely mounted. A night scene in a garden, with a moonlit bay in the background, is charming, and the crater of Kilauea is a masterpiece of its kind.

"He and She" is the name of a new play by Rachel Crothers, which has just been put into rehearsal by Viola Allen, and will be seen before long. Edwin Arden will play the chief male character.

The next set of productions by Charles Frohman will include "Preserving Mr. Panmure," the latest of Pinero's comedies; "The Doll Girl," a new Viennese operetta; "The Perplexed Husband," Alfred Sutro's new comedy on woman suffrage; and a new play of New York life by Porter Emerson Browne. A new Pinero comedy is almost finished and may be expected before long.

Arrangements have been made by which William Faversham will appear in London in "The Fawn," under the management of Fred. C. Whitney.

Of the recent performance in English of "Alcestis" at the University of London, the *Athenæum* says:

Mr. William Poel very ably fulfilled the promise of the programme. Death, and the triumph over Death, dominated the whole.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In order, no doubt, to make the significance of the play rather human and universal than historical, Mr. Poel did not hesitate to import into this work of the fifth century B. C., by means of the music and the grouping of the figures, associations which have gathered round Death in the course of Christian centuries. Alcestis was brought in lying on her bier; and the chorus knelt around her, after the fashion familiar in pictures of the death of a saint. When all was over, four nunlike figures in black came and knelt, praying, two and two, at her head and her feet. The music was drawn from Bach, Purcell, and other sources, and, where it approached nearest to a pagan character, reminded one of the old Northern dirge, with the "fire and fleet and candle-light," and the soul journeying over the Brig o' Dread. The effect was, on the one hand, to heighten immensely the emotional significance of the play, and on the other to deprive it of any element of the comic.

Much dispute has been aroused by the performance over the question whether Euripides intended that Alcestis should really die.

The death is announced of that excellent actor, William Mollison, who drew his last breath in his native city of Dundee. He was only fifty years old. His first attempts on the stage were made as an amateur, but he soon adopted acting as a profession, and quickly attracted critical attention by his rarely intelligent Shakespearean interpretations. He had toured England first with Miss Marriott, later with F. R. Benson and Ellen Terry, and made such a good Henry IV at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, that Sir Herbert Tree engaged him for the same part at the Haymarket. In 1900, he joined forces with Lewis Waller in producing "Henry V," and his Pistol was praised by the critics as the best of the age. Jacques, in "As You Like It," was another of his triumphs, and he played it on tour with Julia Neilson, and at the St. James's Theatre, London, in 1905. He was a member of Sir Henry Irving's company both in London and America, and was with him in 1903 at Drury Lane in the famous production of "Dante." More recently he toured in Shakespearean repertory, Macbeth and Shylock being two of his best parts. A fine elocutionist, he had a Scotch accent when it was needed, as all will remember who saw him in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Perhaps one of his best pieces of work was his blind old captain in Stevenson and Henley's "Admiral Guinea."

George C. Boniface, who died in New York a week ago, aged eighty-seven, was one of the sound actors of the second class. Trained in all departments of the drama, he was associated with J. B. and Edwin Booth, Forrest, Murdock, Charlotte Cushman, and many others. In such character parts as John Browdie in the stage version of "Nicholas Nickleby," he was exceedingly effective.

Music

Style in Singing. By W. E. Haslam. New York: G. Schirmer.

The Mastersingers of Nuremberg. By Richard Wagner. English Translation by Ernest Newman. New York: Breitkopf & Härtel.

Perhaps the best characterization of charlatans is that of Oscar Commettant, who defined them as persons who are "not able to achieve possibilities, so they promise miracles." In the world of music it is these who attract the largest number of pupils, especially if they also publish a book containing "the only correct method." Of these worse than useless "methods," so many are issued that the bewildered student finds it more and more difficult to make intelligent choice of an instruction book. It would have been well if Mr. Haslam, in his admirable little volume on "Style in Singing," had printed a list of trustworthy works on the anatomical, physiological, and psychological aspects of the art of singing. His own brief treatise does not discuss the technical questions of tone production, but proceeds at once to what pupils call "finishing touches," with but vague notions of what these touches are. Students of instrumental music (particularly of the piano) have not been without works on interpretation, but in vocal music Mr. Haslam opens up new ground. No doubt chapters on style in singing are to be found in various books, but he is the first, so far as we remember, who has written a special treatise on the subject—a treatise which, be it said at once, cannot be too highly commended to all students and professionals, no matter of what method they are followers.

In his analysis of style the author discusses, in successive sections, color, accent, intensity, phrasing, portamento, and variations of tempo. He defines style as the application of the laws of artistic taste to the interpretation of music. Attempts to acquire style are premature until the pose and technique of a voice are satisfactory; pose being another name for emission of voice; technique, "the discipline of the voice considered as a musical instrument." Speaking of pose, the writer utters a most timely warning on the present mania for dragging voices up. The compass of the voice remains the same; the misguided singer has merely exchanged several excellent tones below for some poor ones above: "Tolerable baritones have been transformed into very mediocre tenors, capable mezzo-soprani into very indifferent dramatic soprani, and so on." There are prominent singers at the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere who would do well to ponder this question of what in the musical jargon is called *tessitura*.

When the voice is misplaced and strained there can be little real expression, which is largely a matter of coloring the voice. A pianist can, by using the soft pedal, give his tones a darker, more sombre quality. A violinist can give his tones either a more reed-like or a more flute-like color by drawing his bow across the strings close to, or distant from, the bridge. In the human voice endless gradations in coloring are possible. French singers like Faure and Renaud, in particular, have the gift of greatly varying the shades of one color in their singing of certain rôles. The author's remarks on this topic are highly suggestive; as are also the pages devoted to the questions of tradition and a singer's right to make alterations in text or music. The best artists are not infrequently censured by pedantic critics for sacrificing the letter to the spirit when, as a matter of fact, they were actually following the letter also:

> Very often during rehearsals, when the composer begins really to hear his own work, he makes modifications in certain passages, alterations of the words, or suppressions of the notes that are either ineffective, or lie awkwardly for the voice. But the opera has already been printed for the convenience of the singers and choristers studying the rôles and choruses; consequently such modifications, rearrangements, and "cuts" (as excisions are named), do not find their way into the published scores.

So frequently does it occur, moreover, that at a performance the notes of a phrase have to be modified or rearranged so as to bring it within the natural capabilities of the artist who sings it, that a special word, "pointage," has been coined for this proceeding. The relations between this pointage and tradition are most instructively discussed in a chapter of thirty pages. Modifications are not only allowable, but imperative, in the by no means infrequent cases where the composers were heedless of the text. Handel, though he lived nearly all his life in England, never quite mastered its language; hence the numerous cases of the misplacing of syllables in his oratorios. Meyerbeer blundered similarly with his French texts; while Verdi, though master of his own language, was in his early operas guilty of neglect of the verbal punctuation which is in marked contrast with the care he bestowed on it (under the influence of Wagner's example) in "Aïda," and, still more, in his last two operas, "Otello" and "Falstaff."

Time was when music-lovers were indifferent to the niceties of adjustment of music to text. It is so no longer, and herein lies the chief obstacle to carrying out the plans of those who would have German and French works sung in English versions at our opera houses. Audiences would laugh aloud at the ludicrous perversions of the text made (chiefly for the sake of the rhyme) in the librettos now in use. It is possible, but not probable, that an international congress of poets and composers might result in satisfactory translations. Wagner, in his letters to Mathilde Wesendonck, tells of the insuperable difficulties he had in making, with the aid of a Parisian poet, a satisfactory translation

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of "Tannhäuser"; "seeking with him, often by the hour, for the best turn of speech, the right word." It took them months to do the work, and then they were not satisfied.

The most satisfactory translation into English of a Wagner opera ever made is that of "Die Meistersinger," by Ernest Newman. A thorough musician, as well as one of the best of English writers, he has done wonders with a difficult task; and yet, one who knows the original text well can hardly open a page without being annoyed by finding the musical emphasis placed on a different word from the one used by Wagner, even though the poetic and the melodic accents have been made to coincide. For private study and enjoyment at the pianoforte, however, this English version of Wagner's comic opera must be highly commended. The title-page says, "Complete Vocal Score by Otto Singer." But, fortunately, Mr. Singer has acted only as editor, simplifying a bar here and there, but otherwise retaining the wonderful version of Karl Tausig.

Last season the most prominent of Italy's operatic composers, Puccini, and one of Germany's two most prominent opera composers, Humperdinck, crossed the ocean to be present at the first productions anywhere of their latest works. This season the nearest approach to that "record" is the arrival of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, just in time to hear the second performance of his "Le Donne Curiose" at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was duly honored, and then started for Chicago, where his latest opera, "The Madonna's Jewels," is to be sung this week for the first time in America. On January 21 he will be back in New York to conduct his cantata, "La Vita Nuova," at a Metropolitan Sunday concert. Wolf-Ferrari's father is a German, his mother an Italian, and, while he got his musical education mostly in Germany, his activity has been chiefly in Italy, and his operas are written to Italian texts. Yet, while the Germans have produced his operas in translations, the Italians have ignored them, and he had to come to America to hear them in the original. So far as "Le Donne Curiose" is concerned, its peculiarities are such that even those who think that operas should, if possible, be given with their original text, may admit that in this case it would have been better if the work had been given here in an English version. The opera is based on one of Goldoni's farces, which, even without music, would have been unintelligible to the vast majority of a Metropolitan audience, partly because of ignorance of the Italian language, partly because of the vast size of the auditorium, which, to be sure, would have made an English version also unintelligible to all those sitting more than a dozen rows of seats from the stage. Evidently the composer made a mistake in choosing this kind of a play for his libretto—a mistake emphasized by the triviality of the play itself; it is concerned with a group of Venetian men who belong to a club where "Women Are Not Admitted." This sign naturally arouses the suspicions of their wives or sweethearts, who manage to secure admission to the building, but find, on looking through the keyhole, that the men are doing nothing more dreadful than enjoying a good dinner. This joke is spread out over three long acts, which Rossini or Mozart, with their inexhaustible fund of melody might have made interesting. Wolf-Ferrari has plenty of skill and cleverness, but very little melody; hence his long-drawn-out musical joke proved to be decidedly tiresome. His model was Verdi's "Falstaff." He should have chosen the same composer's "Aïda" as a prototype. In the last act there is a charming melody; but it happens to be a Venetian popular song, "La Biondina in Gondoletta." However, it is better to borrow than to bore.

Among the promising young American singers now in Germany who are likely some day to be brought back for our Metropolitan is Miss Julia Heinrich, the daughter of the famous baritone, Max Heinrich. She is singing at present at Elberfeld, and the newspapers speak highly of her voice and her dramatic art. She won special praise as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," Micaela in "Carmen," and Agathe in the "Freischütz."

"Ocaso de los Dioses" is the Spanish name for "Götterdämmerung." With the Wagnerian masterwork the opera season was opened in Madrid. The silence with which the opera was listened to was as eloquent of the audience's rapture over this music as was the tumultuous applause after the curtains. The women in the audience made, according to a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a garland of beauty such as could not be seen anywhere else in Europe. The same writer remarks: "Wagner's art is not so foreign to the Spanish character as it might seem at first thought, for its elemental, impetuous qualities, as well as its exquisite tenderness, strangely approximate it to the Spanish folk-recitative, the *canto hondo*, whose old melodies are laughing, weeping, fervent nature-sounds that seem to well from the soul's most yearning depths."

Life on a modern battleship is depicted in a piece of programme music, recently perpetrated by an English composer, Bruce Steane, and performed at Bournemouth by Dan Godfrey's band. "Dreadnought" is its title, and it is divided into four movements, respectively labelled thus: (1) The Launch of the Dreadnought; (2) In the Breeze; (3) The Calm, leading to the Storm; (4) Prayer—Full Steam Ahead—In England Again. The great ship herself is typified by a leitmotif of a chromatic character, suggestive, we are told, of "the perfect symmetry and strength of her form from turret to waterline." In the second movement life on the ocean leviathan is depicted in full swing; the character of the third is sufficiently indicated by the label attached to it, and quoted above. "The final movement," it is stated, "is ushered in by a prayer, through the solemn strains of which are heard the wailing cries of the seagulls." Then, after a fugal section, comes a passage illustrating the command, "Full steam ahead for home," while the final page proclaims "the triumph of the ship's maiden trip and the joy of the crew at being in England again."

Art

SEPARATIST ART BODIES

When some of the young men of the Viennese secession drafted a programme for their endeavor to evolve a new style in the arts, they made agitation one of their first duties. "We are neither for nor against tradition," they declared. "There is no question of a development or a change in art, but merely of art." What they proposed to do was to make a stir. They did so, and much that is interesting has come of it. Though at the start their profession of intent may have been rather specious, or at least not too clearly put, it expressed a temper which is often characteristic of those who set out on new paths. They revolt, but just what it is that they revolt from is at times not so plain. This is not because they have no grievance or may not by their later fruits demonstrate a justification. It is rather because the impulses of the more or less loosely organized groups are if anything almost more baffling and intangible than the moods of the individual artist. They follow a natural instinct in organizing at all and an equally natural one in occasional partial disbandment. Confederation and secession are the two principles which for more than a generation have kept the art community alert and productive.

The announcement of a new society here, "The American Painters and Sculptors," may prove to be an instance in point. In its charter members it gives promise of strength. It includes several members of the National Academy, other men whose work has kept them apart while winning a ready welcome of appreciation from collectors and critics, with a proportion of men still young but already favorably known. The Society is launched under auspices that suggest good financial backing. If we add that the membership includes relentless and eloquent reprovers of the Academy, we have gone as far as present indications will allow in characterizing this new separatist group. What it may accomplish, how long it may endure, what influence it may exercise, we must wait for time to show.

It is clear, however, that if the appearance of the new body were to sap the strength of the Academy, it would be unfortunate that the movement should occur at this time when a new chapter in the history of the Academy seems about to open with the prospect of better exhibition facilities. For societies of artists of this sort have their most important function in the display of their product. They are a means of intercommunication with the public. Without exhibitions they are of comparatively little use either to themselves or to their environment. It has been inevitable that the Academy should suffer so

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long as its facilities lag behind its needs. A sense of fair play would prompt the suggestion that, with better conditions now in sight, steps at subdivision be postponed until the chance to retrieve shortcomings has been tried out. This should seem the more reasonable in that the Academy has of late shown a growing catholicity and regard for a widening public taste. As its current exhibition indicates, it has not failed to be generous of its restricted wall space in extending a welcome to the work of outsiders.

Yet all this may be to take an amiable habit of drawing up bodies of by-laws too seriously. It is only about six years ago that the Society of American Artists returned to the fold after almost thirty years of independent existence. That lesson should not be forgotten. On the other hand, the coalescing of outside groups is a symptom of energy rather than a slackening of the pulse of organization. In this country we have perhaps had too little of such activity, fraught though it is with a certain amount of wasted power in internal dissension. In England and on the Continent the condition has been more pronounced. To be sure, the tendency to a kaleidescopic breaking up and rearrangement of subsidiary groups is a somewhat recent phenomenon. We may be only just taking the infection. The Grosvenor Gallery dates back to 1877, the year in which the Society of American Artists was formed, but it was less schismatic than supplementary. The New English Art Club dates from 1885, the break in the French Salon from 1889, the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers brings us down to 1898. The Vienna secession held its first exhibition in the same year after breaking with the old *Künstlergenossenschaft* two years before. The pictorial photographers split off from the English Photographic Society in 1891 to form the international body, "The Linked Ring."

Perhaps Brussels boasts the most complex example of division and subdivision, with its Free Society of Fine Arts, the Chrysolide, the Essor, the Circle of Twenty, the Society for Art, the Libre Esthétique, the Sillon and Labeur Clubs. Antwerp, too, has its Als ik Kan, the Independent Art Club, and the XIII. In comparison we seem on the whole inclined to be regular and loyal. Where we find ourselves impelled to divide forces, we might do worse, perhaps, than to take a leaf out of the book of the Brussels "XX" Club. Founded on a secession from the Essor in 1884, this body limited itself in advance and arbitrarily to an existence of ten years. The disadvantage in having two or more bodies, all aiming at comprehensive and representative membership, is manifest, but the sanction for separation that arises from the incompatibility with the main body of a mutually attractive group is undeniable. In its results, too, the small group has much to commend it, for it has many of the stimulating qualities due to association, while it misses the dead weight of unwieldy numbers. It speaks to its public in an individual yet varied tongue. A society formed under the limitation of a definite time-period could hardly undertake to be all-embracing or have opportunity to grow monotonous, or, with increasing age, to take on those qualities of established bodies which it had been formed in the first place to avoid. The plan of the "XX" does not appear to have been imitated. Separatists might go further and fare worse for a model.

Early this year John Lane Co. will issue A. E. Gallatin's book, "Whistler's Pastels and Other Modern Profiles," in an edition limited to 250 copies, printed at the Merrymount Press. The illustrations, twenty-two in number, include nine hitherto unpublished drawings by Whistler.

The anatomical manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci at Windsor (thirteen sheets in all) are to be published in folio facsimile, under Norwegian auspices. The editors are Messrs. Vangenstein, Fonahn, and Hopstock. The first of three volumes is ready and may be ordered from Jacob Dybwad, Christiania. There will be a critical text with German and English translation. The edition is limited to 248 copies and the price is £3 8s.

Prof. R. Lanciani has discovered within the area of the Baths of Caracalla the remains of a magnificent portico, where the bathers could take shelter from the summer sun and the winter rain and cold. In the Middle Ages this site was used as a Christian burial ground, for a number of tombs of that period have come to light. This is the first exploration made in the Zona Monumentale, or Archæological Park, which extends from the Arch of Constantine to the Porte di S. Sebastiano and Latina.

Dispatches from Tripoli report an interesting discovery during excavations by Italian soldiers in the sands of Ainzara. The find consists of a Roman temple, described as virtually intact and containing the skeletons of a number of persons who were apparently overtaken by death whilst attempting to flee from some danger. Several urns, of which one was filled with gold and silver coins, have been found in the temple. The excavations are being continued, and it is stated that already the other buildings, containing statuary and some fine columns, have been brought to light.

Paul Vayson, the landscape artist, who died recently, was born at Gordes (Vaucluse). Though he painted mostly in the Midi, his scenes of Fontainebleau and Algeria are memorable.

Honoré Daumet, the French architect, is dead in Paris at the age of eighty-five. Among his works is the Palais de Justice, Paris. He was elected in 1885 a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

The recent death of Valentin A. Syeroff at Moscow at the age of forty-six removes an important figure in Russian art. As the son of the composer, Alexander Syeroff, he grew up in an atmosphere of vigorous artistic discussions. Remarkable portraits of Alexander III and the Grand Duke Paul, as well as of several actors, constitute his best work.

Finance

A PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Perhaps the most frequent doubt, among the many financiers who have expressed their views on the present year's business outlook, has concerned the question, How would the story of 1912 be influenced by the Presidential contest?

We shall hear a good deal, in the coming eight or ten months, about the influence of this impending political contest on finance and industry. The general impression undoubtedly is, that all Presidential years are seasons of unsettled business and agitated finance. But that idea is far from correct, and a review of the years in point gives some oddly conflicting precedent. To begin with the most recent of them: 1908 opened with such extremely unfavorable signs, from the standpoint of finance alone, that a year of black depression might have been fairly looked for, even without the Presidential contest. The approaching campaign was confidently expected, four years ago this month, to make a very bad business situation considerably worse. Yet it did nothing of the kind. It would be difficult to say, in reviewing 1908, that the political struggle had any influence whatever on the markets. They were hopeful and confident throughout the months between January and November. To all appearances, the Presidential campaign itself exerted no adverse influence whatever. The so-called "political scare" on the Stock Exchange in October was a mere matter of transient professional speculation.

Nor will a study of 1904 altogether confirm the traditional idea. It is true that business was halting and uncertain, with much unsettlement in certain lines of trade—the steel industry in particular scoring the lowest prices of the year in September. But no one then ascribed the business unsettlement to politics; it was the sequel to the financial shocks of 1903, and the Wall Street point of view, at any rate, was shown by the continuous and rapid advance on the Stock Exchange, from the first week of July until after election.

But of the two preceding Presidential years, 1900 and 1896, most people believed, and still believe, that politics was the dominant influence. Something unusual certainly seemed to be the matter with 1900. The year before had been a year of "booms," of prosperous busi-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ness and particularly of enormous promotions and combinations in corporate industry. All at once, when the new year had begun, the horizon was overclouded. A "price war" broke out in the steel trade and in some other industries, and the business unsettlement was accompanied by a sweeping decline on the Stock Exchange. The paralyzed markets, financial apprehension, and stagnant industry of 1896, from the early springtime up to the day when a premium was bid on gold in election week, with call money at prohibitive figures and the New York banks taking tentative measures to deal with a possible crisis, will not have been forgotten by any one who lived through that period.

So that the record of the four latest Presidential years is just a bit perplexing to people who wish to draw exact conclusions. Why should the effect of the political campaign have varied so widely on those several occasions? It may perhaps be answered that in 1908 and 1904 the result of the Presidential contest was believed by experienced observers to be assured beforehand, whereas in 1896, at any rate, it was an extremely doubtful contest until the later days of autumn. But this plausible explanation does not apply at all to 1900, when Bryan's campaign against the renominated McKinley was as clearly doomed in advance, in the eyes of all observant men, as was his later candidacy of 1908.

The explanation which will possibly fit better to all four precedents is that the character of the financial and industrial movement, in the years respectively preceding 1896 and 1900, had been such as to predispose business to the depressing influence of political uncertainties, real or imaginary; whereas the year preceding 1904, and the year preceding 1908, had in a way anticipated all such influences. To speak more particularly; 1895 had been just such a rashly overdone "boom year," on inadequate resources and in an adverse economic situation, as was 1909 in a later after-panic period.

It was naturally followed by a year of reaction and liquidation. But the existence of such demoralizing tendencies made it certain that politics should bulk larger than usual in the apprehensive public mind, and the political issue was gravely disturbing. So, in a way, of 1900. The boom of 1899 had been one of extraordinary recklessness; new company incorporations to the amount of $3,500,000,000 were a heavy burden for any year to bear, and Europe's financial prosperity, which had largely been utilized to promote our own, had gone to wreck in the Boer war panic of the autumn of 1899. The American markets entered 1900 in a mood to jump at shadows.

So that the Presidential years which followed a period of speculative excitement and activity were years when politics seemed to be seriously disturbing. But 1903 and 1907 had represented as thorough and drastic a financial housecleaning as could well be imagined. On both occasions, so low a level of reaction and depression had been reached, before the Presidential campaigns of 1904 and 1908 had actually begun, that even an unfavorable political outcome could not, in the public view, make matters very much worse, while a favorable outcome might easily make them very much better. These are among the considerations which will serve as a basis for estimating the probable bearing of the campaign of 1912 on the business situation.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Account Book of a Country Store-Keeper in the 18th Century at Poughkeepsie. Records in Dutch and English. Preserved among the Papers in the Office of the Clerk of Dutchess County, N. Y., Vassar Brothers' Institute.

American Art Annual, 1911. Vol. IX. New York.

Auringer, O. C. The Eagle's Bride. William R. Jenkins Co.

Ayala, A. L. de. Consuelo. Edited, with notes, by A. M. Espinosa. Holt. 60 cents.

Boyle, J. The Initiative and Referendum. Columbus, O.: A. H. Smythe. 30 cents.

Bradley, I. S. Bibliography of Wisconsin's Participation in the War Between the States. Wisconsin History Commission, Original Papers, No. 5.

Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals. New, revised edition. American Numismatic Society.

Coleman, A. P. The Canadian Rockies, New and Old Trails. Scribner.

Coulter, J. M., Barnes, C. R., and Cowles, H. C. Textbook of Botany for Colleges and Universities. Vol. II, Ecology. American Book Co. $2.

Courthope, W. J. The Connexion between Ancient and Modern Romance. (Warton Lecture.) Frowde.

Culbertson, W. S. Alexander Hamilton: An Essay. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. $1 net.

Davenport, C. B. Heredity in Relation to Eugenics. Holt. $2 net.

Emilio, L. F. The Emilio Collection of Military Buttons. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute. $3.

Flecker, J. E. Forty-two Poems. London: Dent.

Gilman, C. P. Moving the Mountain. Charlton Co. $1.

Groat, G. G. Attitude of American Courts in Labor Cases. Columbia University.

Guitteau, W. B. Government and Politics in the United States. Textbook for Secondary Schools. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.

Hahn, B. D. Organ and Function: A Study of Evolution. Boston: Sherman French. $1 net.

Hale, E. E., jr. Dramatists of To-day. Sixth edition, revised. Holt. $1.50 net.

Hammock, C. S. and A. G. New Barnes Writing Books—Primer, Third to Eighth Grades, and Teachers' Manual. Boston: Barnes.

Harris, A. Van S., and Waldo, L. McL. First Journeys in Numberland. Chicago: Scott, Foresman.

Harvard College Observatory. Contents of Annals. First edition. Cambridge, Mass.

Hodges, G. Saints and Heroes. Holt. $1.35 net.

Hodson, A. W. Trekking the Great Thirst: Sport and Travel in the Kalahari Desert. Scribner.

Holmes, S. J. The Evolution of Animal Intelligence. Holt. $2.75.

Holyoke Diaries, 1709-1856. Introduction and annotations by G. F. Dow. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute. $3.

Janes, A. L. Second Year Latin. Selections from Cæsar and Nepos. American Book Co.

Jenks, J. W., and Lauck, W. J. The Immigration Problem. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.75 net.

Kitson, A. An Open Letter to the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, on the Causes of Strikes and Bank Failures. London: Dent.

Knott, L. Life-Lore Poems. Boston: Sherman, French. $1 net.

Laufer, Berthold. Chinese Grave-Sculptures of the Han Period. Stechert.

London Stories. Part 6. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Mackail, J. W. Lectures on Poetry. Longmans. $3 net.

MacNish, G. H. The Master of Evolution. Boston: Sherman, French. $1 net.

Marden, O. S. Self-Investment. Crowell. $1 net.

Martin, P. F. Peru of the Twentieth Century. Longmans.

Matheson, Annie. Roses, Loaves, and Old Rhymes. Frowde.

Matzke Memorial Volume, Containing Two Unpublished Papers by John E. Matzke and Contributions in His Memory by His Colleagues. Stanford University, Calif.

Morier, Sir Robert. Memoirs and Letters, from 1826 to 1876. By his daughter, Mrs. Rosslyn Wemyss. 2 vols. Longmans.

Morris, R. C. International Arbitration and Procedure. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. $1.35 net.

Morris, William. Collected Works. Vols. IX, X, XI, XII. Longmans.

Nostrums and Quackery. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association. Chicago.

Onions, C. T. A Shakespeare Glossary. Frowde.

Oxford English Dictionary. Vol. VIII, See-Senatory. Frowde.

Pennypacker, I. R. Bridle Paths. Philadelphia: Christopher Sower Co.

Pflaum, G. Tour Two: A Trip to Europe and What Came of It. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.25 net.

Pierce, F. E. The World That God Destroyed, and Other Poems. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. $1.50 net.

Porter, A. K. The Construction of Lombard and Gothic Vaults. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2 net.

Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Mass. Vol. 1, 1636-1656, Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute. $5.

Richardson, A. E., and Gill, C. L. London Houses from 1660 to 1820. Scribner.

Rubensohn, Otto. Hellenistisches Silbergerät in Antiken Gipsabgüssen. Berlin: Karl Curtius.

Schuyler, H. The Intellectual Crisis Confronting Christianity. E. S. Gorham.

Singleton, E. Furniture. Duffield. $7.50 net.

Spanish Ballads. Edited, with notes, by S. G. Morley. Holt. 75 cents.

Stanard, W. G. Some Emigrants to Virginia. Richmond, Va.: Bell Book and Stationery Co. $1.

Stephens, Caroline. The Vision of Faith, and Other Essays. Cambridge, England: Heffer & Sons.

Stout, S. E. The Governors of Moesia: A Dissertation. Library, Princeton University. 75 cents.

Tollemache, L. A. Nuts and Chestnuts. Longmans.

Untermeyer, L. First Love: A Lyric Sequence. Boston: Sherman, French. $1 net.

Washburn, S. The Cable Game: Adventures of an American Press-Boat in Turkish Waters. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.25 net.

Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Fourth Report. Vol. A.—Medical. Toga Pub'g Co. $5 net.

Wheelock, J. H. The Human Fantasy. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.25 net.

Whiton-Stone, C. E. In a Portuguese Garden, and Other Verse. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.50 net.

Yiddish Dictionary. Compiled by C. D. Spivak and S. Bloomgarden. Yehoash Pub. Society.

Zangwill, I. Problem of the Jewish Race. Judean Pub'g Co. 10 cents.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge

"Exceedingly worth while."—THE NATION.

New Price - **50 cents** *per volume net; by mail, 55 cents*

Experience thus far with THE HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has shown the prospect of a larger market at a lower price sufficient to induce the publishers to change the books to a form which can be sold at 50 cents instead of 75 cents a volume.

New Volumes Eleven volumes are just ready. Each is absolutely new, and specially written for the Library. There are no reprints.

THE CIVIL WAR

By FREDERIC L. PAXSON, Professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin. The purpose and result of the great struggle are pictured as "a stake and a game." Consideration is given to the domestic politics with which Lincoln had to contend, and to the foreign dangers which were avoided by Seward and Adams. Brilliant paragraphs delineate the personalities of the chief figures.

HISTORY OF OUR TIME (1885-1911)

By C. P. GOOCH. The chief developments of the period in The British Empire, France, The Latin South of Europe, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, Eastern Europe, and America are described, special attention being given to The Balance of Power, The Awakening of the East, and The Colonization of Africa. A chapter discusses Arbitration, Socialism, the relation of white and colored races, etc.

THE PAPACY AND MODERN TIMES

By REV. WILLIAM BARRY, D.D., Author of "The Papal Monarchy," etc. The story of the rise and fall of the Temporal Power.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY

By Professor D. H. MACGREGOR. An outline of the recent changes that have given us the present conditions of the working classes and the principles involved. One of the most eminent American economists says: "I do not think it is exaggeration to describe this as a brilliant example of succinct description and constructive analysis."

THE DAWN OF HISTORY

By Professor J. L. MYRES. The first brief and simple survey of the history of very early times.

THE CIVILIZATION OF CHINA

By Professor H. A. GILES. A vivid sketch of Chinese life by one who knows it well and admires the remarkable gifts of the Chinese people.

MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE

By G. H. MAIR. This brilliant young writer rapidly surveys English Literature from the Middle Ages to the present day.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE

By Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON. For those unacquainted with the scientific volumes in the series, this would prove an excellent introduction.

ASTRONOMY

By A. R. HINKS, Chief Assistant at the Cambridge Observatory.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

By Professor W. F. BARRETT. Subjects thought-transference and other phenomena of "The Borderland" to a strictly scientific examination.

ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH LAW

By Professor W. M. GELDART. A simple statement of the basic principles of the English legal system.

EARLIER VOLUMES Eighteen volumes were issued in 1911. Every volume is written by a recognized authority on its subject, and the Library is published under the direction of four eminent scholars—Professor GILBERT MURRAY, H. A. L. FISHER, Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON, and Professor W. T. BREWSTER.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Hilaire Belloc.
IRISH NATIONALITY. By Mrs. J. R. Green.
SHAKESPEARE. By John Masefield.
A SHORT HISTORY OF WAR AND PEACE. By G. H. Perris.
THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. By J. Ramsay Macdonald.
THE STOCK EXCHANGE. By F. W. Hirst.
MODERN GEOGRAPHY. By Dr. Marion Newbigin. (Illustrated.)
POLAR EXPLORATION. By Dr. W. S. Bruce. (With maps.)
PARLIAMENT. By Sir C. P. Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons.
THE EVOLUTION OF PLANTS. By Dr. D. H. Scott. (Fully illustrated.)
THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH. By J. A. Hobson.
INTRODUCTION TO MATHEMATICS. By A. N. Whitehead.
THE ANIMAL WORLD. By Prof. F. W. Gamble. (Fully illustrated.)
EVOLUTION. By Prof. J. Arthur Thomson and Prof. Patrick Geddes.
LIBERALISM. By Prof. L. T. Hobhouse.
THE OPENING-UP OF AFRICA. By Sir H. H. Johnston.
MEDIEVAL EUROPE. By H. W. C. Davis.
CRIME AND INSANITY. By Dr. C. A. Mercier.

Sets of new volumes will be issued every few months. Lists will be sent on request.

Henry Holt and Company 34 W. 33d St. NEW YORK

THROUGH TRACKLESS LABRADOR

By H. Hesketh Prichard, F.R.G.S.

Author of "Hunting Camps in Wood and Wilderness," "Don Q.," etc.

The stirring record of a perilous trip, fit to please sportsmen, naturalists, and lovers of adventure, across the uncharted Barrens of Labrador. Written by a big-game hunter and explorer of international repute. Unmatched illustrations from photographs by the author. (*Small quarto. Fully Illustrated.* $4.00 *net; postpaid,* $4.25.)

THEIR MAJESTIES AS I KNEW THEM

By Xavier Paoli.

The author's intimate and highly entertaining recollections of Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, and other titled and distinguished personages whom, as deputy of the French Government, he safeguarded during their visits to France. In this volume the great ones of the world are familiarly met as men and women quite human in their oddities and failings. (*Crown 8vo. Profusely Illustrated.* $2.50 *net; postpaid,* $2.70.)

STURGIS & WALTON CO.
31-33 East 27th St., New York

Once a Year

During the month of January we offer at SPECIAL CLEARANCE PRICES our splendid and interesting stock of rare and Standard Books in Fine Bindings at much less than usual net prices.

Partial Catalogues on request

Two Complete Stores
Just West of 5th Ave.

Putnams 2-6 W. 45th St. 27-29 W. 23d St.

A NEW WRITER OF POWER
Victor L. Whitechurch

AUTHOR OF

CONCERNING HIMSELF. A strong autobiographical novel which makes the hero a lifelong friend to the reader. 12mo. 380 pages. Net $1.25; postage, 12 cents.

THE CANON IN RESIDENCE. This novel of life in a Cathedral town will recall Trollope's Barchester series, and will satisfy discriminating readers. 12mo. 247 pages. $1.20 net; postage, 10 cents.

The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 E. 17th St., N. Y.

Studies in History, Economics and Public Law

Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN COURTS IN LABOR CASES. A STUDY IN SOCIAL LEGISLATION. By GEORGE GORHAM GROAT, Ph.D. *Cloth* $3.00*; *Paper covers,* $2.50.*

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., NEW YORK

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED